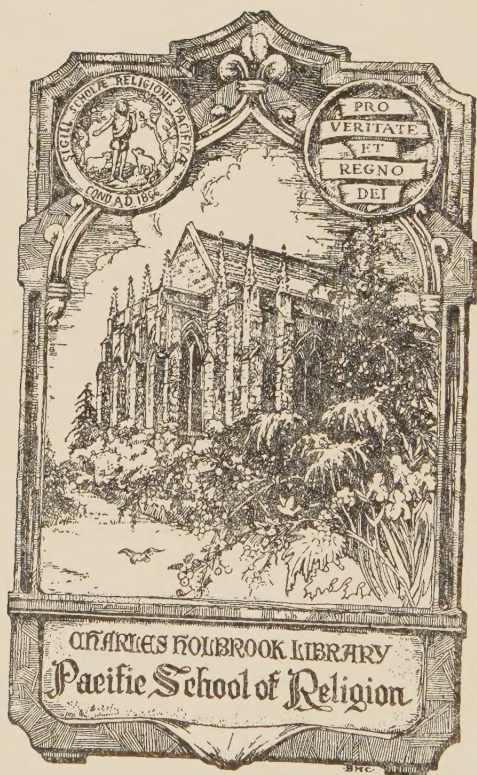






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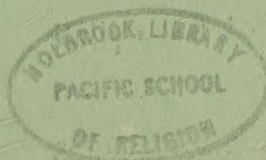
The Congregational Education Society



NINETY-FIFTH ANNUAL
REPORT

1911

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NINETY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE DIRECTORS OF

The Congregational Education
Society

NINETY-FIFTH OF THE
OLD AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY
AND THE SIXTY-EIGHTH OF THE
COLLEGE SOCIETY

Presented at

THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN
THE CITY OF BOSTON
JUNE 27, 1911

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OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY

Nos. 612-613 Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street
BOSTON

Money for the Society may be sent to S. F. WILKINS,
Treasurer, 612 Congregational House, Boston.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I do hereby give and bequeath to the CONGREGATIONAL
EDUCATION SOCIETY the sum of —— dollars, to be paid
within —— months after my decease, and to be applied to
the uses and purposes of that Society.

Fifty dollars constitutes an Honorary Membership.

ANNUAL MEETING

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, June 27, 1911.

THE Ninety-fifth Annual Meeting of the Congregational Education Society was held Tuesday afternoon, June 27, 1911, at two o'clock, in Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, Boston, Massachusetts.

The meeting was called to order by the President, W. R. Campbell, D.D.

Prayer was offered by Perley B. Davis, D.D.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and ordered to be printed in the usual form.

The Treasurer's report, together with that of the Auditor, was presented and accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

The report of the Directors was read by the Secretary and ordered to be printed.

A Nominating Committee, consisting of F. E. Emrich, D.D., Boston, C. A. Vincent, D.D., Boston, and D. S. Clarke, D.D., Salem, was chosen to nominate officers for the next Annual Meeting, and to present a list of names for life membership. The committee was instructed to report in print.

The following officers were elected:

President, William R. Campbell, D.D.

Vice-President, Henry C. King, D.D.

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Edward S. Tead.

Treasurer, Samuel F. Wilkins, Esq.

Auditor, H. N. Ackerman, Esq.

Directors for the term ending 1914 were elected as follows: Simeon Gilbert, D.D., J. Converse Gray, Walter K. Bigelow, Rev. Winfred C. Rhoades, Albert Bushnell Hart.

Life Members: Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, Rev. Edwin H. Byington, Charles L. Ziegler.

John A. Hamilton, D.D., was chosen Honorary Secretary.

The oath of office was administered to the Secretary by Mr. Todd.

Voted to adjourn.

Attest: EDWARD S. TEAD, *Secretary*.

OFFICERS

President

WILLIAM R. CAMPBELL, D.D.

Vice-President

HENRY C. KING, D.D.

Corresponding Secretary

REV. EDWARD S. TEAD

Treasurer

SAMUEL F. WILKINS

Auditor

H. N. ACKERMAN

*Board of Directors**For Term Ending 1914*

Simeon Gilbert, D.D.
 J. Converse Gray
 Walter K. Bigelow
 Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell
 Rev. Winfred C. Rhoades
 Albert Bushnell Hart

For Term Ending 1913

David Fales
 Thomas Todd
 Charles H. Beale, D.D.
 Harris G. Hale, D.D.
 Rev. Harry E. Peabody
 Rev. Frederick H. Page

For Term Ending 1912

B. F. Hamilton, D.D.
 C. B. Rice, D.D.
 G. S. F. Savage, D.D.
 W. E. Barton, D.D.
 Thomas Weston
 Edward P. Merriam

Ex officio: William R. Campbell, D.D.; Henry C. King, D.D.*Honorary Director for Life*

JOSHUA W. WELLMAN, D.D.

Honorary Secretary

J. A. HAMILTON, D.D.

612-613 Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

WESTERN DISTRICT OFFICE

19 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Western Field Secretary

THEODORE CLIFTON, D.D.

Field Superintendents

REV. SAMUEL H. GOODWIN, Utah

J. H. HEALD, D.D., New Mexico

STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Institutions

Albert Bushnell Hart
 Rev. Frederick H. Page

H. G. Hale, D.D.
 Rev. Harry E. Peabody

Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell
 Rev. Winfred C. Rhoades

Committee on Finance

J. Converse Gray
 Walter K. Bigelow

Thomas Todd
 Edward P. Merriam

Thomas Weston
 C. H. Beale, D.D.

Committee on Student Aid

Charles B. Rice, D.D.
 B. F. Hamilton, D.D.

Simeon Gilbert, D.D.
 David Fales

William E. Barton, D.D.
 G. S. F. Savage, D.D.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

THE Directors herewith present the Ninety-fifth Annual Report of the Congregational Education Society.

In view of the general adoption by our churches of the Apportionment Plan of giving, it may be interesting to notice the contributions from churches and individuals from the year and including 1901.

1901	\$46,045.00
1902	63,696.00
1903	46,936.00
1904	47,825.00
1905	63,155.00
1906	71,763.00
1907	65,516.00
1908	58,799.00
1909	58,264.00
1910	75,699.00
1911	86,023.00

During the year just closed there was an increase of \$10,324 in church collections and personal gifts over last year, and an increase of \$40,000 over those of eleven years ago. There was a notable decrease in legacies the last year from \$10,238 to \$3,154. The total receipts for the year were \$111,429, as against \$129,555 last year.

COLLEGES

The four colleges on the Society's list are Fairmount, Redfield, Kingfisher, and Northland.

Redfield College, it is to be hoped, will be able to meet the conditions of Mr. James J. Hill's offer of \$50,000.

Fairmount College is in the midst of a campaign for \$80,000, \$50,000 of which is for endowment.

Kingfisher College is happy under the administration of President Calvin B. Moody, D.D.

Northland College secured a \$100,000 endowment and

needs a second \$100,000 to enable it to meet its present requirements.

Montana, Idaho, Northern California, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico, Washington, Northern Texas, are still without a college affiliated with our denomination. Most of these great states are growing rapidly; Indian Reservations are being thrown open, new lines of railroad are being built, and a large opportunity for missionary and educational effort is presented.

The Education Society has had, within a few months, requests from two of these states to help organize collegiate institutions, but its lack of funds prevents leadership where leadership is properly expected. Let it not be said that our denomination, which one of the great dailies of this country once said was "the denomination that educates," has lost its sense of responsibility and become neglectful of its duty.

ACADEMIES

It is gratifying to report that while the Education Society is not the rival of the public school system, yet its high grade secondary schools are steadily gaining in strength and efficiency.

Kidder Institute, Missouri, has a new administration building.

Southern Collegiate Institute, Illinois, will erect a new dormitory this summer.

Franklin Academy and Weeping Water Academy, Nebraska, will have new dormitories during the year.

Gates Academy, Nebraska, is conducting a campaign for a new building with every prospect of success.

Windom Institute, Minnesota, has added a year's course in college work and is in excellent financial condition.

Christian Endeavor Academy, Wisconsin, has an increased attendance.

Procter Academy, Utah, is crowded beyond its capacity, and Willcox Academy, Utah, has to conduct its high school classes outside the academy building.

Iberia Academy, Missouri, reports a prosperous year.

These schools are recognized by the state educational

authorities as doing superior work, and their graduates take high rank in Western colleges. Their religious influence is pronounced, and abundant testimony is given that these carefully trained young people become leaders in the communities where they settle.

It must be borne in mind that all these schools are laboring under the disadvantage of meager endowment and limited equipment. They cannot compete with the public schools in physical advantages or in the size of teaching force.

The quality of the teaching, however, and the missionary spirit of the faculties and the idealism in the atmosphere of these Christian schools, give them character and power, and win a large respect in their various communities. They send to our Western colleges seasoned and appreciative students, and furnish our home missionary churches with competent leaders.

These Christian colleges and academies have a place of their own in our educational system, and the need of large-minded, public-spirited, thoroughly trained men and women both in church and state is most apparent to all who observe the larger movements of our time.

The Christian Church must realize this if it is to continue in the business of education. Mark Hopkins and the log may answer for a college, but it is the high mission of the church first to produce Mark Hopkins.

Side by side with this general fact, it is to be also noticed that the state universities are today presenting superior claims to our youth and winning them by thousands. Millions of dollars are appropriated by state legislatures to these institutions, thus furnishing them with ample buildings, adequate equipment, and high class instructors. Thousands of our bright and vigorous youth are in these state universities.

Now the question comes to our National Education Society whether it has any concern in this matter, whether it recognizes any duties toward this body of youth.

Instead of retreating and leaving the educational field entirely to public schools, the Christian Church should insist that its educational institutions be better equipped, more

largely endowed, and advanced to the front rank in methods and scope in instruction. Such a forward movement must be made if the religious school is to maintain rank among the forces for good. Its religious purpose alone will not save it, no matter how earnest and persistent it may be, if it contents itself with slipshod methods and inferior work. A poor school will not attract students.

At the last meeting of the National Council, held in Boston, October, 1910, the following resolution was adopted:

"In view of the very rapid growth of our State Universities, the large number of students of Congregational affiliation in attendance, the impossibility of the university providing religious education for these students; in view of the fact that this offers a most strategic opportunity for effective and far-reaching religious work, together with a splendid recruiting ground for securing candidates for the Christian ministry, and that these things are commanding the attention of other denominations; and in view of the fact that our Congregational Education Society is so organized as to be able to do work in this connection, by an enlarged interpretation of its function;

"Therefore Be It Resolved, That the National Council of Congregational Churches urges the Education Society immediately to take such steps as will enable it to give needed coöperation and assistance to State Conferences where this opportunity presses and where effort is being made adequately to meet the situation."

From which it appears that our churches expect the Education Society to come to the aid of the brethren in those states where efforts shall be made to provide religious watch and care over the youth of our own denomination attending state universities.

In order that the Society might have data as to the present situation, letters were sent to twenty-one state universities to ascertain how many Congregational students were in attendance. It is almost a uniform custom in these state universities to inquire of the incoming students their religious preference and affiliations. This plan is an excellent one and should be adopted by the religious colleges of our country.

This inquiry was confined to state universities, and showed that there were 3,684 Congregational students in attendance. If the inquiry had included state agricultural and technical schools, the number would probably have reached 6,000.

Here, then, is a field for Christian work among the children of our own brethren. By general consent the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in these universities cannot cover the field because of business and administrative duties.

The Education Society during the year has assisted the Wisconsin brethren in paying the salary of the University Congregational pastor, Rev. Richard H. Edwards, who has pastoral oversight of between 600 and 700 young men and women members of or affiliated with Congregational churches. He comes into personal touch with these students, conducts courses of Bible and religious instruction, and performs the welcome services of pastor and personal friend.

The Illinois Congregationalists have also appealed to the Education Society during the coming year for help in paying the salary of a Congregational pastor at the State University at Urbana, and a similar call may come from other university towns.

A second inquiry was addressed to pastors of Congregational churches in university towns, asking their opinions as to the wisest way of dealing with the situation as it comes under their own observation.

The replies were interesting as showing that there is no consensus of opinion, and no one plan to be recommended for all cases. The problem varies in different university towns, and the solution must be left to practical experiment. But that something may and should be done all agreed.

A third series of letters to the number of 2,006 was sent to all Congregational pastors in Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois, Iowa, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, North California, South California, Oregon, Wisconsin, and Washington, sixteen states, asking three questions:

(1) From what college did you graduate?

(2) From what state university?

(3) From what theological seminary?

108 of this total were reported as dead, or addresses were unknown. Of the 1,895 remaining there were replies from 1,075. These replies indicate that state universities furnish 66 pastors, religious colleges 732, those without any collegiate or theological training 37.

643 attended theological seminaries, 39 Moody Bible Institute. The special point to be remembered is that the state universities furnished six and one-half per cent of those 1,075 replying.

It may be interesting to state that of those who graduated from Christian colleges, Amherst furnished 22, Dartmouth 20, Williams 21, Yale 17, Harvard 6, Beloit 38, Olivet 35, Oberlin 59, Carleton 16, Redfield 17, Wheaton 15, Ripon 11, Knox 12, Drury 5.

The record of the theological seminaries is interesting: Chicago furnished 272, Oberlin 102, Yale 99, Andover 51, Pacific 30, Union 25, and Moody Bible Institute 39.

The above statistics do not cover the entire ground and are not entirely conclusive, but from them we get a glimpse of present conditions which it is well to consider, and from the facts at hand it appears that

(1) Up to the present time the West has had to rely on Christian colleges for pastors and religious leaders.

(2) The state universities have had small share in the religious leadership.

(3) The large numbers of Congregational young people at state universities offer a broad field for Christian work, and the state university henceforth should be made to contribute its able and well-equipped young men to the Christian ministry.

(4) Too large a percentage of our Congregational ministers in the West—and statistics, if gathered, might show the same to be true in the East—are without college training.

(5) Too many churches have to be served by men who receive partial courses in institutions offering short cuts to the ministerial profession.

In view of these observations, the Education Society has found itself face to face with new conditions which it may well consider and which press the Society forward into new and broader fields of operation. The Society is big and broad enough to recognize these two parallel fields and adapt its policy accordingly.

It will never diminish its interest in the Christian college, and will never abandon its contention that it is needed and will always be needed, and that the Christian Church must continue to plant and foster the Christian college if it is to lead in the progress of Christian civilization.

But the Congregational Church must also advance to new ground and enter the field of so-called secular education, with the avowed purpose of introducing Christian training where it has the opportunity, and claim the best of our youth for the service of the kingdom of God. It must also be big enough to work in both fields with efficiency and enthusiasm, and it calls upon the Congregational churches East and West to rally with new earnestness and larger gifts for this great work.

MISSION SCHOOLS

Utah. The six points occupied by our Society are Provo, Heber, Lehi, Bountiful, Coalville, and Vernal. The effort is being made constantly to secure the best teaching talent possible. With but three exceptions our teachers are women.

The salaries which the Society has been able to pay are small, and we have been unable to retain some of our teachers because of larger offers elsewhere.

In two instances rooms are provided for teachers in the school buildings. In one other instance there is a teachers' home.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire" is just as true today as when Jesus said it, and the Society must be ready to do justly by its teachers in this as in all other matters.

The principal fruit of our work in Utah is the increase in the spirit of independence and liberty among the youth who are receiving our instruction.

The mental and moral atmosphere of Utah is filled with intolerance, ignorance, and bigotry, and this is sufficient reason for maintaining our work in that great state. "To loose the bands of wickedness" and to "set the captive free" is call enough to God's people. That is why we remain in Utah.

Recent disclosures concerning Mormonism in the public press and magazines give ample justification for the continued presence of our school, and we are being rewarded by the most gratifying results. The spirit of resistance against an ungodly authority is gaining among the Mormon youth because the teachers are letting in the light of God's truth as it is revealed in science, history, and the Bible. No false system can long hold out against the truth.

It is worthy of remark that our teachers have exercised a shrewd judgment in dealing with the delicate situation in which they are placed, which is rather remarkable in view of the fact that some of them were entire strangers to this peculiar religious system and the personal prejudices of the people among whom they find themselves.

New Mexico. In New Mexico there has been a loss of some of our teachers who have been long on the field and who were strongly intrenched in the hearts of the people. Such vacancies are not easily filled.

A new school has been opened at Arenal, and negotiations are now in progress for the starting of another in one of the remote towns in the mountains.

Our schools are at Albuquerque, Atrisco, Arenal, Cubero, San Mateo, San Rafael, Seboyeta.

Money has been raised during the past year to build a much needed hospital at the Rio Grande School, and the building will soon be erected.

A graduate of one of the early New West schools, a Mexican with his wife, is now stationed at Seboyeta, where their combined efforts are bringing the school very close to the affections of the people and largely increasing the attendance.

The Rio Grande Industrial School has amply justified itself and has nobly fulfilled its mission. Principal Heyman

is bringing the school into touch with the neighboring farmers, and lectures are given on improved methods of agriculture which are greatly valued by those who attend. The school is also working in connection with the State University along various experimental lines.

The school could be filled with children of American parents who are eager to enjoy its advantages, but it has been thought best to confine the student body only to the Mexican youth for whom it was founded. It may not be out of place to suggest that travelers from the East on their way to Southern California stop off for a day at Albuquerque and visit this new industrial school for Mexicans.

STUDENT AID

Students numbering 225, 44 in colleges and 181 in theological seminaries, have received aid to the amount of \$10,710.

ANNUAL MEETING

Correspondence with sister societies is now in progress looking toward a joint annual meeting. It is suggested that the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society and Congregational Education Society try the experiment next year, as the annual meetings of both these societies come in the spring. No change in by-law is necessary, as the Directors of the Education Society have already the power to name the date of the annual meeting.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

In 1916 this Society will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary, and its long and honorable record, its contribution of able ministers to our denomination, and its financial assistance to so many colleges that have become renowned in the fields of scholarship, should be fittingly commemorated. A history of these hundred years would be valuable as a record of the unique work of our denomination, and a timely testimony to the place and value of religious education in our educational system. Such a history should be written by one eminently fitted for the task.

MERGING RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

In the spring of this year two conferences were held in New York City of such significance as to be worthy of record.

The secretaries of the educational boards of some of the leading denominations of the country were called together to consider the question whether any merging of denominational schools was desirable and possible. These conferences resulted in the organization of a permanent conference, to be held twice a year in New York City, its membership to be made up of the delegates of the boards, together with the secretaries of the societies.

This marks the beginning of a new day and new possibilities for a wiser administration of benevolent funds in the interests of Christian education.

Overlapping and waste will in time receive a much needed check.

Coöperation in occupying new points; concentration of educational forces; economy in the management of institutions; systematizing of courses of study; the elevation of the quality of teaching; regulation of the cost of obtaining an education; uniform and increased emphasis in religious and ethical instruction will be some of the long looked for results naturally following upon this late but nevertheless welcomed movement towards union of action among Christian denominations in the field of education.

When substantial progress has been made along these lines so that the public shall be convinced that the Christian Church is sincere and real in its desire for union, then there will be no lack of funds to carry on this and other forms of home missionary work. The response of men of wealth will be hearty and sufficient.

REPORT OF WESTERN FIELD SECRETARY

Theodore Clifton, D.D.

THE year just closed has been the best, except one, in the history of the Western office. More work than usual has been done during the year for the general cause and the Apportionment Plan. Early in the autumn a personal letter was sent to 2,475 Western pastors in behalf of the Society. Later all the Western Secretaries united in a letter of similar character in the interests of all the societies and the Apportionment Plan, with favorable results. These appeals through the mails were followed by a synopsis of each society in the March number of the *Brotherhood Era*, setting forth the history and work of the different societies as prepared by their respective Western representatives and designed for use chiefly at Brotherhood banquets and missionary meetings.

The Education Society's synopsis appears under six heads: Origin and Organization; Evolution and Past Work; Present Work; Characteristics Common to all the Society's Institutions; Present and Future Needs of the Work; and Responsive Readings. The Responsive Readings ask and answer many questions naturally suggested, and together present in an interesting way, likely to be remembered, a review of the story of nearly one hundred years of achievement by the Education Society along different lines of Christian education.

This program, which has already been used with excellent results by a number of churches and missionary societies in the West, as well as by local Brotherhoods, and which may be had upon application to the Western office, will afford any midweek prayer meeting or missionary gathering an enjoyable and fruitful hour. The program is adapted also to Sunday schools, either at regular sessions or in concert exercises, and as well to churches at their Sunday evening services. Pastors using them in lieu of the usual sermon will find their congregations impressed and encouraged as they trace the

evolution and expansion of our Education Society from its small beginnings to its present many-sided and really large work.

One result of these efforts in the Western office has been a marked increase in the number of contributing churches. Last year the number of Western churches giving was 744, and this year the number has reached 913, a gain of 169 churches during the year. This gain, while partly attributable to the new Apportionment Plan, is chiefly the fruitage of patient years of continuous effort.

A further fact in the same line is here suggested and is mentioned for encouragement. This is the thirteenth annual report of the present incumbent of the Western office. During these years the number of contributing churches, with fluctuations from year to year, has increased threefold, and the total income from all sources, with like fluctuations from year to year, has increased fourfold, showing that the Education Society, as its important work becomes better understood and appreciated, is growing in favor in the West.

While more has been done this year than usual for the general cause, less than usual has been done by way of direct efforts for institutions. However, several institutions in need have been helped, chief among them being Windom Institute at Montevideo, Minnesota, and Kidder Institute at Kidder, Missouri.

Three visits were made to Minnesota in the interests of Windom Institute and the Education Society, resulting in some advantage, doubtless, to the Education Society as well as in a total of about \$3,000 for the school, not to mention larger promises secured for the future of this growing and important educational institution.

Immediately after returning from the National Council at Boston in October, a campaign of about three weeks was conducted in Missouri in behalf of Kidder Institute, the purpose being to raise additional funds for the new Central Administration Building, the corner stone of which was laid in connection with the commencement exercises last year. An address before the students and faculty at chapel exer-

cises Saturday morning and at a union mass meeting of the churches and citizens of Kidder and vicinity Sunday morning in the Grand Army Hall opened the campaign, and a total of \$4,275 was added to the building fund.

When complete this structure will be one of the most beautiful as well as substantial and convenient of its kind in Missouri, and will prove a great boon to Kidder Institute in its present overcrowded condition.

COLLEGES

Fairmount College, Wichita, Kansas

Rev. Henry E. Thayer, President

Fairmount College has just graduated its thirteenth class, a company of young people numbering eighteen of the brightest and strongest that can be found in this Southwest. Of these eighteen two will very probably enter foreign missionary work. One has already made application to the Woman's Board for appointment.

During the past year the college has given evidence of its growth in distinctive college lines. The number of students enrolled in the college department has gradually increased over that of other years. It has not been our policy to interfere with the high schools of Kansas, which are so strongly established and known to be upon a distinctively Christian basis. Our academy has been pushed in the country districts, and this year we shall put ourselves in direct touch with all the eighth grade graduates of this county and the five surrounding counties, but our policy is to cultivate only friendship with the high school communities. Our department of music has come into general favor, and our college glee clubs have won great regard in their visits to a number of the large towns in this Southwest.

The Christian life of the institution has been attested in the interest in the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations. During the winter these Associations secured the services of Rev. Frank L. Johnston, of Kansas City, who spent a very delightful week with the college and gave strong messages and large visions of Christian manhood and service. I am sure that there were distinct results in conversions and in purposes to enter Christian service from the work of this week. There has been evident interest in mission lines. The decision of several of our young people to enter upon foreign missionary work has been gratifying to us.

The rapid development of this Southwest is making more and more important the existence of such colleges as Fairmount. Our farmers have been prospered, our general commercial interests have been extended, and the population has been rapidly increasing. Fairmount is now reaching a long distance over the Southwest. We are just now making a canvass of all the high schools within one hundred miles of Wichita. Our Field Agent took the trip with the Wichita Boosters, who were out for a week on a special train to advance the commercial interests of this city. The college is well known by every young person in the Southwest.

We are realizing the need of a Young Ladies' Dormitory, and our trustees are taking steps to provide for this great want. We hope before the end of the year to have an excellent dormitory for our young ladies, even as we have a splendid home at present for our young men.

The finances of the institution are becoming more satisfactory every year. We are now upon a guarantee basis for the next three years, and are giving ourselves to the raising of large sums to increase the endowment. Our plans look to the increase of \$50,000 to our endowment by January, 1912, and to add other large sums within the next three years. The year 1915 will be our twentieth year as a college, and we want to make the occasion noted by the completion of at least a quarter of a million endowment. Our hopes are also that at that time we may have the Ladies' Dormitory and the Science Building. Perhaps our vision outranks our possible achievement, but if the Lord did not give visions to men he would make no possibility of attainments.

The conviction grows upon us that the Christian college has a permanent place in the making of a people. The universities have nothing to boast of over our colleges in the way of class work, and they certainly cannot give the particular character training that is to be had in the small Christian college. The years that a young person spends in a college are distinctive character makers, and it is all important that in the opening of the soul there shall be a vision of the kingdom.

Kingfisher College, Kingfisher, Oklahoma

Calvin B. Moody, D.D., President

The past year has been one of progress. During the summer of 1910 Seay Hall was finished and furnished, ready for the opening of college on the 6th of September, and informal dedicatory exercises were held on the 13th of September.

The attendance over the previous year has shown a marked increase, and the income from tuitions and room rent has been far beyond that of any previous year.

The outlook for the rapid growth and increased influence of the college in this new and peculiar state of Oklahoma is most inspiring. Nowhere else in America is there such a demand for the Christian college of the right type as here in this new state, with all of its various sociological conditions and problems.

Last October Ray L. Lange, a graduate of Kingfisher College, went to Oxford University as a Rhodes scholar from Oklahoma, and another graduate, William Claude Vogt, has been appointed to go to Oxford next October. Several of the young men are looking forward to taking the Rhodes scholarship examinations in the fall of 1913, when the next responsions will be held throughout the United States.

Kingfisher College stands for high scholarship and noble Christian manhood and womanhood. The faculty is composed of scholarly, consecrated men and women, who are here, not for the sake of their meager salaries, but because they are fired with missionary zeal, and they thoroughly believe it is worth while thus to deny themselves that they may have a part in preparing able Christian young men and women for political and social leadership in this great commonwealth.

Surely no other educational institution in America is more worthy of receiving the benefactions of Christian philanthropists throughout the country, and they certainly cannot find another place where their gifts will bring in larger dividends in the way of producing noble character and helping to build a state.

Northland College, Ashland, Wisconsin

Rev. M. J. Fenenga, President

All friends of this struggling pioneer college will be glad to know that the \$100,000 endowment reported last year as being *pledged* can now be reported as fully *paid*. This is the first endowment for this rapidly growing college, and to secure it so quickly from so many people is an unfailing indication of the wide circle of friends of Northland. Most of this money for endowment came in small sums from people to whom the giving of it means a real sacrifice.

An unforeseen accident during the winter compelled a complete remodeling of the heating system of two of the buildings. Here again the generous interest of loyal friends came to our relief, and we were able to put things upon a more comfortable and at the same time more economical basis.

Attendance in all departments of the college has been larger than ever before. It is significant that the attendance is made up more largely of students in advanced classes. The requirements for admission have been raised and the standard of scholarship has been materially advanced by a reorganization of the work under the charge of teachers who are specialists.

Enthusiasm for a college education has manifested itself as never before, and the strong grip which the school has upon its pupils is shown by the fact that most of the graduates of the academy purpose to take the college course at Northland. Plans are already shaping to make the first year of giving the Bachelor's degree to a student at Northland College a year of jubilee. Unless some unforeseen chance prevents, the year 1912 will witness the graduation of three young men from Northland College. This is a complete vindication of the faith of those who voted five years ago to begin college work here.

During the season just closing, about 1,200 trees have been planted, outlining the forty-acre campus with a permanent row of shade trees. Experiments are being made with native evergreens and with trees sent by friends in the East. Still

the campus, for which nature has done so much, is waiting for some friend to make of it a park which shall be the pride of this growing city and as fine a campus as there is in the state.

The industrial department of the school has been more than taxed to supply work for students who must have it in order to continue here. The printing office and cement work especially have been entirely inadequate for the demand made upon them, both by workers and for products. We have the market and we have the workers. All we need is more equipment in these splendidly helpful departments. There is an unlimited opportunity here to help those who want an education and have nothing to pay for it with but strong arms and willing spirits.

Redfield College, Redfield, South Dakota

Rev. N. C. Hirschy, President

Redfield College closed its twenty-fourth year on June 7, with a total enrollment of 168 matriculated students for the year. Of these 122 were from South Dakota and 46 from ten other states. Four professors, nine instructors, and four assistants constituted the teaching force. A class of 26 were granted diplomas on commencement day, eight of whom received the A.B. degree. The results of the year's work were on the whole encouraging and satisfactory.

Particularly gratifying is the result of the union of the former Redfield College and the German-American College of Wilton Junction, Iowa, effected through the Education Society in 1904. The inevitable friction produced at first by uniting two dissimilar interests, and so splendidly overcome under the leadership of the former president, Rev. Hermann Seil, is now a thing of the past. Of the eight collegiate graduates this year, four are German, four English. The same proportion holds for the junior class. Of the entire enrollment, three-fifths are English, two-fifths German. Socially there are no distinguishing lines. This is an object lesson worthy of the attention of sociologists and of every student of the problems of immigration.

The finances of the college are discouraging to those who are bearing the heat and burden of the day. While the pledges for the endowment fund were increased considerably during the year, the deficit for the current expenses was also increased. And now the hand of the Lord is upon us in the form of hot winds and drought, which threaten to close the college just as we are approaching the realization of the goal set before us, namely, an endowment fund of \$250,000, which would place the college on a good footing for some time to come. The people of this section of the country are disheartened by the partial and in some places total failure of crops now for the second year. Many of our regular contributors are unable to help us at this time. There are no funds on hand to complete the campaign, and none to meet the current expenses for the next year. The college will be dependent upon its friends in more favored sections of the country for the time being. If these fail us, a great possibility for Congregationalism will become a lost opportunity.

What a pity! What a loss! What a shame! to allow a work so full of promise for a large future to suffer for lack of funds which could so easily be provided by those whom God has blessed with abundance of means! It will require less than \$100,000 to save an institution from closing its doors against a body of young people in need of help, and at the same time place it on a sound financial basis. From a denominational standpoint the work of this college is significant. More Congregational churches and Sunday schools were organized in South Dakota than in any other state in the Union during the last year. The number of German churches, already above two hundred, centering their educational interests here is gradually increasing. The location of the college is most favorable, no matter from what viewpoint it is considered. No other college of the whole Congregational family is more vitally and effectively grappling with an immigration problem than Redfield.

So much of honest effort, loyal devotion, and sacrifice as were centered in this college for twenty-four years, cannot, dare not, will not be lost. To think of closing this college would be a sin. The lines of Browning find their application here:

"That what began best can't end worst,
Nor what God blessed once prove accurst."

It only remains to find those hearts whom God can touch and the cause of higher education in Redfield will not only be saved from defeat and ruin, but will be made an ever increasing means of blessing to the present and all future generations in the Northwest. Who will lend a helping hand in this time of need?

UTAH

Rev. S. H. Goodwin, Superintendent for Utah

A SURVEY of the field for the year just closing reveals a number of interesting and significant features. Among these is the evidence of a marked change of attitude, on the part of the church authorities, toward some of the fundamental doctrines of the church, and a growing independence of priestly rule on the part of the constituency of the Mormon Church, more especially among the young people.

At the Quarterly Conference held in Logan last fall, immediately after the General Conference, Apostle Francis Lyman—who will be the next president of the Mormon Church, if he lives—denounced those missionaries of the church and others who have been inducing unsuspecting women to come to Utah to enter polygamous relations, and he declared with strong emphasis that “this skulduggery must stop.” And at the General Conference held early in April of this year, President Smith issued a statement to the effect that plural marriages must cease, and that the church would deal with any who transgress in this matter.

That such marriages have taken place repeatedly since the Woodruff Manifesto cannot be successfully denied. That the church authorities are in dead earnest in the matter now is not so certain, in view of the quibbling of the past. However, one notorious offender, who has himself taken at least three plurals since the manifesto was issued, and is accused of performing the ceremony which has materially increased the number of plurals of other polygamists, was, on the 7th of January of the present year, “disfellowshipped . . . for being out of harmony with the Council of the Church on the questions of the rightfulness of recent plural marriages and the authority to perform such marriages.”

Absolute obedience to the priesthood in all things has been, and is, one of the fundamentals of the Mormon prin-

ciples, and though the "strong hand" has lost none of its might, there are signs of restlessness on the part of some of those who are held within its grasp.

A year ago last fall the president of the B. Y. U. of Provo led all the students and pupils of that institution in a great demonstration in behalf of prohibition. Last fall the president did campaign work for the saloon element. This acrobatic performance did not meet with the approval of the students, and they proposed to march again in the interests of a "dry town."

The president exhausted all of his resources in an effort to prevent this, but the students marched in orderly array, some 700 strong, carried banners and mottoes of appropriate design, and three of their number made most effective speeches in justification of their opposition to the authorities of the school. They boldly claimed for themselves the right to think and to act by reason of their American citizenship. The larger part of these students are voters.

The writer of these lines, without any reference to the merits of the question and in common with scores of other citizens, shouted himself hoarse over this evidence of independent thinking—grounded in a conviction—which led these young people to stand by their guns, even in opposition to their leaders. The writer did not hesitate to declare this to be the greatest event of his twelve years' residence in Utah, and to predict that the young men and women who had discovered that they could think and act for themselves in one matter, without bringing the heavens down upon their heads, would very soon use this birthright along other lines.

The fulfillment of this prediction came sooner than any of us anticipated it would. Early in the present year three of the best trained and most scholarly teachers in the B. Y. U. were called before the trustees of the institution on the charge of having recognized in their instruction of their classes the theory of evolution, and of having squinted toward higher criticism in their classes of theology. "Truth is Mormonism and Mormonism is truth," declared the president of the school. The trustees took the position that only such instruction as should meet the approval of the authorities of the church

should be given in the school; evolution was laughed out of court by the time-worn reference to the "monkey"; and the teachers were given to understand, and that plainly, that they must conform or get out. All three go at the end of the school year.

The college students in the institution, 114 in number, learning of the contemplated action, circulated a petition for the retention of the offending professors, and modestly, but forcefully, declared their adherence to modern scientific findings. This petition was signed by 95 of the 114 students. For the second time within eight months a body of young men and women, born and reared in Mormon homes, knowing no other religion, stood on their right to think for themselves and to hold views that are frowned upon by their leaders. To people outside of Utah these may appear of little significance, but to those who know the character and the insistent demands of "authority" the events here chronicled are of the most far-reaching significance. Teach people to think for themselves and shackles must fall.

And just at this point our work comes in. From the beginning of the New West days to the present our schools have stood loyally for freedom of thought based upon an educated mind and for a Christian citizenship. This work has told, and is telling, mightily in the direction of inculcating principles and setting standards which are as leaven in the midst of this people. Some of the students who signed the petition mentioned above had their preparatory training in our schools, and others of our graduates are scattered over the length and breadth of the state, where they are helping to mold the life and the ideals of this commonwealth. As teachers in the public schools, five of them in the city schools of Provo, they are helping to bring about better conditions.

Following is a brief report of our several schools.

Bountiful

Mrs. Whalley has wrought faithfully in this difficult field during the past year. The work of the present is of less moment than is that in prospect in the future. We need to hold this point, where ours is the only non-Mormon work,

because this place is becoming more and more the abiding place of people whose business is in Salt Lake, and who can go back and forth on any of the scores of trains daily. Out of our work here should come enlarged opportunities and a Christian church. The Sunday school has been carried on during the year with increasing interest and attendance, and occasional preaching services have been held and much appreciated.

Coalville

This place continues to be one of the strongly Mormon towns, in which the president of the stake and his helpers look carefully after every child and young person. In spite of this, however, our school, without a Gentile in it, has enjoyed a year of unusual prosperity. At no time in recent years have the attendance and work been so satisfactory. These conditions have been due wholly to the personality and tactfulness and wisdom of the teacher, Miss Madeline Gile. Miss Gile was no stranger to our work when she entered the Coalville school last September. She had taught two years in Procter Academy. After two years of work as a teacher in Turkey, under the American Board, she returned to us last fall, especially equipped for our trying fields. Here, also, the work of the Sunday school has been a most encouraging feature; in fact, the numbers and interest have been embarrassing to Miss Gile, who has been superintendent, organist, choir leader, and teacher. It is a great pleasure to report that there will be no change of teachers in this school, as Miss Gile has consented to continue her good work in Coalville.

Heber

In Heber Misses Shute and Borreson have carried on the work with zeal and a goodly degree of success. Miss Shute, who formerly taught under the "New West," is in charge, and during the past nine years has been in our schools at Coalville and Heber, and so has had a most valuable experience; and she certainly needs all of her wisdom in meeting the problems of this difficult field. Heber, more than any

other town in which we have a school, is firmly in the grip of the church authorities. This means, of course, that the children are all looked after and that the non-Mormon is practically ostracized. In addition to this, the town has large, brown sandstone school buildings, and is gradually raising the standard of its public schools—driven to this by the character of our work. In the face of all difficulties, however, our school continues its much needed work, and the Sunday school, which is conducted by the teachers, helps to give emphasis to Christian instruction in this place where ours is the only evangelical Christian work.

Lehi

This place also is very strongly Mormon, but our school is larger, and has made for itself a secure place in the interest of the community. During the year just closed Misses Whalley, Brookings, and Jordan have done the work, and especially good work it has been, too. In many ways the teachers have brought the work close to the people. They have been welcome guests in the homes there; they have entered into the social and civic life of the community; they have rendered much appreciated help in times of sickness and death, and on many occasions have shown what is practical Christianity in action. During the year distinctively religious work has been carried on in the Sunday school, in connection with the young people, and by means of regular preaching services, the pastor of the Provo church going to Lehi once in two weeks. To the regret of many of the patrons, Misses Brookings and Jordan will not return for next year. However, Miss Calland, who did a splendid work at Coalville two years ago, and Miss Slater, a graduate of our own Fairmount College, and who has been doing postgraduate work in Smith College during the past year, will fill the vacancies.

Procter Academy

This, the largest of our schools in Utah, has just closed a most prosperous year, the most encouraging feature of

which, perhaps, was the largely increased attendance in the academic department. From another point of view, the increasing number of children in attendance whose parents were graduates or students in this department is a most gratifying feature. Still another interesting item is the fact that two of the four graduates of this year's class were in the beginners' class when the writer of this report took charge of the school. We are woefully hampered in our work by several pressing needs. We sorely need additions to our school library, equipment for our physical laboratory—in fact, our lack of equipment for this work renders of little value the time given to this subject—and for our work in chemistry, and the ever present need of accommodations for students who apply to us and who would enter our school if we could take care of them in a dormitory. But the spirit of students and teachers is good, and the outlook for the next school year is most flattering.

Vernal

This, the youngest of our schools, has, as usual, given an excellent account of itself. Although the year began under some discouragement, owing to the resignation of Mr. Thomsen and some of the teachers, who had done very efficient work, the vitality of the work and the care with which it had been organized by Mr. Thomsen made possible a speedy recovery and an aggressive movement along established lines. Mr. Loud, who came to us from a pastorate in Oklahoma, took up the work of pastor-principal with vigor, and aided by an efficient corps of teachers and his estimable wife has made for the school and the church a larger place in the community life. Here, also, the work goes forward under serious drawbacks, such as lack of necessary equipment and more especially lack of sufficient room for the several departments. For a number of years it has been necessary to use the church building for classroom purposes, and this has been satisfactory neither to the church nor to the school. Our work cannot expand nor can our school fully occupy the field which lies at its very doors until suitable quarters are provided.

The material needs of our schools are urgent; the opportunities are large with promise; the work is fruitful in the best things. We need the prayers of Christians as well as the gifts of the people if we are to accomplish that to which we are sent.

NEW MEXICO

J. H. Heald, D.D., Field Superintendent

THE Congregational Education Society and its predecessor, the New West Education Commission, have been working in New Mexico for thirty years. Several hundred thousand dollars and many years of consecrated lives have been spent in the work. It may be worth while to glance backward and see if such outlay has been worth while.

When the Society came to New Mexico it found a wilderness without educational opportunity. For several years it furnished the only school privileges within the reach of many of the children of the territory, even in such centers as Albuquerque and Las Vegas. It became the progenitor of the excellent public school system which in our enterprising towns is fully equal to that of the older states. As need for its work in the larger towns ceased it pressed on into the wilderness, where the untutored native remained two hundred years behind the times. In these isolated villages the mission school has been a power for intelligence, patriotism, and morality. It has brought to the people the English language as the basis of American citizenship; a knowledge of our country and its institutions as a basis for patriotism; an open Bible and the ability to read it as a basis for faith free from superstition; and a moral ideal set before them in living characters, in the person and life of the teacher as a model and incentive to a real Christian life.

New Mexico is about to become a state with a population of 327,000, nearly one-half of which is Mexican. But for such work as has been done by the Society the Mexican element must have remained largely without a knowledge of our language, institutions, and ideals, and therefore totally unfitted for citizenship in a state of the Union.

We have a right to congratulate ourselves that so much has been done to prepare the native population for statehood. Much, however, remains to be done to complete the work.

For at least ten years more, in all probability, we shall need to continue our work in the Mexican towns, until the public school system is fully able to take care of the educational needs.

We must push the industrial training in which we are the pioneers and chief advocates in New Mexico to its full fruition. We must train the children along hygienic lines, showing them how to live healthful lives and protect themselves from the epidemics that periodically decimate the population. We must lodge in the minds of the people, unmistakably and ineradicably, the conception of morality as an essential part of religion.

I am pleased to note that there has been further improvement in the public schools in our Mexican towns the past year. Two of these have been taught by Mexican young ladies who were educated in our own schools and who have shown themselves capable teachers. The equipment of the public schools is still entirely inadequate, however, to meet the needs of the school population, and in many cases the teachers are incompetent.

It is interesting to see Catholic priests acting as the ardent advocates of the public school. They frankly admit that it is not that they love the public school more, but ours less; yet the miracle has been wrought and to our schools belongs the credit. We shall not feel, however, that we have fully attained our end so long as the public school is called "the Catholic school," and is made such, in fact, just as far as individual teachers will lend themselves to the scheme.

Much activity has been displayed the past year in the effort to turn pupils from our school to the public schools, and in some places with considerable success. All possible pressure by denial of religious privileges has been brought upon parents to remove their children from our schools. The fact that so many have remained firm under the circumstances is a powerful testimony to the worth of our school. And in many cases where parents have withdrawn their children it has been done under such protest and sense of injury as to manifest their great attachment to our schools and teachers.

In several of our schools, owing to the above-mentioned cause, the attendance has been smaller than usual this year. In others, however, there has been increased attendance, and in all the interest has been marked. A notable addition has been made to the equipment of the schools in the way of maps, globes, weights and measures, and tools and implements for industrial work. These helps have greatly increased the interest of the pupils. We need all possible help of this kind, for we wrestle "against principalities and powers and against the rulers of the darkness of this world" and against unmitigated ignorance and against the difficulties of the English language. Considerable money can still be spent to great advantage in increasing the equipment of our schools.

Arenal

A new school heads the list this year, that of Arenal, which means sandy place. It is located at the edge of the Rio Grande Valley, where the irrigated land meets the desert sand, about three miles from Albuquerque. The people took the initiative in establishing the school by presenting a petition bearing the names of the heads of twenty families having forty-five children. After careful investigation by the superintendent the Society offered to furnish them a teacher if the people would provide the necessary room for the school and for the teacher's residence. They acted promptly and provided the best they had. While the school-room is small and crude, it has served the purpose, and the people are very proud of their school. It opened under the charge of Miss Mary B. Wilcox with 16 pupils, the number gradually increasing to 44. As always in starting a new school, it was found that the material was crude and heterogeneous. Some pupils had been to one or another of the nearer public schools (the nearest of which was a mile and a half distant); some had never been in school before. Some who could read a little English did so in a parrot-like fashion without understanding the words. Fortunately we were able to secure a teacher who knew some Spanish and could give them the equivalent of each new word in their own language,

so that their progress in English, while not rapid, was intelligent and permanent.

The interest of the people in the school continued to be strong throughout the year and was attended by a corresponding interest on the part of the pupils, although the attendance was cut down the last part of the year by an epidemic of measles. The people are anxious to have the school continued, and offer to furnish a lot and help to build a schoolhouse.

Atrisco

The attendance at this school, which varies considerably from year to year with local conditions, reached this year the high-water mark with an enrollment of 95. The school presented a marked contrast with the somewhat raw conditions inevitable in a new school like the preceding, being well graded and with a well-developed school consciousness. There were seven grades in attendance. An interesting feature of the school this year was the attendance of seven American children whose parents have moved into the neighborhood. While we felt that these children must not in any case be denied an opportunity for an education, it was more or less a problem whether they would blend with the prevailing Mexican element or become a source of discord. The teachers report, however, that relations have been happy and that the presence of the American children has been a great help in getting the Mexican children to talk English. Besides making good headway in the grade studies, the school has done well in industrial lines, especially in patchwork, basketry, brass work, and embroidery.

The school suffered a great loss by the resignation of Miss Moore in the middle of the year, occasioned by the illness and death of her mother and the consequent devolving upon her of the care of an invalid sister. Her place will be hard to fill, but she has left her mark upon the school. Fortunately she left behind her an efficient assistant, Miss Purkapile, who, with Miss Southwick, carried on the work for the remainder of the year.

Cubero

The conditions under which Mrs. and Miss Collings have labored this year illustrate the uncertainties of such work in a Mexican town. The previous year had been one of the most successful in the history of the school. At its close Mrs. Collings, with her usual thoroughness, planned her work for the following year, carefully forecasting the needs of the school and ordering fifty schoolbooks, which she thought would be needed at the opening of the school. Judge of her surprise when only three pupils appeared on the first day of the new school year! What could it mean? What it meant to the devoted teacher her own words may faintly indicate:

"Only one who has lived through a similar experience can understand the bewildering sense of desolation and disappointment, the baffled sense of unrequited effort, the humiliating sense of love's labor seemingly lost."

Gradually the cause leaked out—a campaign by bishops and priests against the Protestant school, a house to house canvass and threats of the dire penalties of the church if the children were not withdrawn, had produced this result.

Gradually the enrollment crept up to 45, but the work of the year was conducted under difficulties. Nevertheless, the brave teachers kept up courage and made the best of the situation. They took advantage of the opportunity to bring up the stragglers and bring forward the backward children. They invented new plans and methods of interesting the pupils.

By Christmas parents began to come and ask that their children be taken back. It was not thought wise, however, to make conditions of return too easy. It has never been the policy of our schools to encourage the passing from one school to another for trifling reasons, and especially have we sought to make it plain that we were not trying to get the pupils away from the public schools, the success of which we have ever sought to promote.

In most cases it was thought best to maintain the principle that, having chosen the public school, they should stay with

it for the year. The people have, many of them, seen clearly the superiority of the training their children were getting in the mission school and commented on it freely.

"Of late we have received many strong expressions of approval from our people, who have always been slow to express approbation in words. The commendation we have especially appreciated is that in the Protestant school the children are taught proper respect for their elders. . . . We feel confident, as this year draws to a close, that our hold on the people is stronger than ever before."

San Mateo

The attendance for the year was somewhat diminished by the same cause as at Cubero, but not to the same degree, the registration being 65. An epidemic of typhoid fever affected the attendance somewhat and made large demands on the time and strength of Mrs. Dunn. It is greatly to her credit and that of Dr. Hess that in only two cases out of a large number did the disease prove fatal.

In spite of these drawbacks the year has been one of great interest and profit. As hitherto, much has been done in the way of industrial training, a line in which Mrs. Dunn is peculiarly efficient. A surprising amount of work has been turned out. Quilts and garments have been made, fine raffia baskets and choice pieces of drawn work have been produced, while the pupils have also been initiated into the homelier but more useful arts of canning fruits and making jelly and fruit butter.

Public exercises have been made a specialty in this school and have served in a measure to educate the whole town. The harvest festival is an annual event in the school, and the children plan for it long ahead by trying to raise choice vegetables, fruits, and grains that may then be exhibited. Christmas, of which much is made in all our schools, was of notable interest at San Mateo, where a dramatic touch added interest to the exercises. The New Year was ushered in by a watch meeting, for which a program had been prepared by a committee of adults. Refreshments were served, and a

devotional service conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Moya, closed the exercises.

Universal regret is felt in San Mateo that Mrs. Dunn will be unable to remain at the head of the school after this year. Her twelve years in this position have been filled with unselfish service of the people. "She hath done what she could." To the limit of her strength and sometimes, it has seemed, beyond it, she has devoted herself to the welfare and uplift of the people.

It is to be regretted also that Miss Bebb, who in the position of assistant for the past year has shown herself a woman of rare character and usefulness, will be unable to remain.

San Rafael

In making preliminary calls before the opening of school Miss Frost noticed a coolness on the part of some of the former patrons of the school, and some of the former pupils failed to put in their appearance. The cause of this defection will be understood by those who have read the reports of the other schools. Nevertheless, the goodly number of 70 pupils were enrolled. Twenty of the previous year's pupils were to be accounted for as follows: Graduated on account of age, 6; married, 1; removed to ranches, 4; gone away to boarding schools, 9 (all but one of whom were in Protestant schools). So the showing was not bad. It was found that much better work could be done when the school was less crowded.

Miss Frost has been much gratified by an interest in geography that developed in the school, seemingly almost spontaneously, but really induced in part by the new set of maps that has been placed in the school, and in part by Miss Frost's ability to talk alluringly in their own language of the places and countries they knew so little about. All work done in the English language of necessity means drudgery to them. Some knowledge can be imparted effectively only by giving it interest and charm. The wise use of Spanish is a great asset in our schools.

During a part of the year the primary department under

Miss Fox was badly depleted by an epidemic of measles. The interest of the little folks in keeping in school was in some cases quite pathetic. Tomasito, who was first to succumb, was greatly troubled because he would fall behind his class; Hilario, when he could hardly hold up his head, begged to be allowed to go to school one day more; while Demetria wailed,

“O mamá, ruega á Dios que me sana pronto para que raya á la escuela.” (“O mamma, beseech God to cure me quick so I can go to school.”)

Miss Fox was able to take on the older boys for a beginners' class in carpenter work, in which they showed great interest. Much progress was made also in other lines of industrial work in both departments of the school.

The teachers were able to find time in their busy lives to give many evenings to the older boys, entertaining them at dominoes and other games. In a village so destitute of all profitable entertainment for the young this was real missionary work.

Seboyeta

It is gratifying to state that this school has been larger than for years previous, the enrollment having reached 60 and the regular attendance keeping close to the enrollment. This has been due in part to the excellent work done by Mr. and Mrs. Hernandez, both in school and among the people, where their free use of the Spanish language and knowledge of Mexican ways have given them great help. It was in part due to the action of the county superintendent of schools in requiring the enforcement of the truant law. He called a meeting of both schools and parents in which he, jointly with our principal, urged the people to keep their children in some school. The public school taught by Miss Montoya, who was educated in our schools, also received a fresh impetus.

Seboyeta has been careless of education. It takes years to develop a public sentiment as to the importance of education, and this was the last of our schools (saving Arenal) to be started. It is hoped that it is now well started on the up grade.

There has also been a large attendance at Sunday school, among the attendants being quite a number of young men. Mr. Hernandez has also conducted a preaching service every Sunday evening with good effect.

Rio Grande Industrial School

No one visiting this school, even for a few hours, could escape the conviction that it is industrial in character. From the moment when Mr. Lindly rings the rising bell at 5.30 A.M. until the day's work closes at 8.30 P.M. all hands are up and doing. Teachers as well as pupils must be enterprising, for it is no small task to find profitable occupation for children who come with scant knowledge and experience, and to keep them at it.

From 5.45 to 6.45 the boys are engaged in chores and janitor work; the girls in cleaning and in getting breakfast. 6.45 to 7.15 is occupied with breakfast, after which the girls do the dishes and the beds, while the boys work an hour on the farm. At 8.45 the first school bell rings, and at nine all are busy either in schoolroom, shop, or sewing room. At 10.30 those who were in the schoolroom go to the industrial rooms and *vice versa*.

At 12 M. comes dinner, followed by clearing of tables, dishwashing, and recreation until 1.30, when school begins again and lasts until 4 P.M. From four to five is the recreation hour, after which chores and supper fill the next hour and a half. The evening is occupied with chapel exercises and study, and when bedtime comes at 8.30 both teachers and pupils are ready to retire after a well-spent day. Oh, yes, it is an industrial school!

It is great training for boys and girls who come to the school listless and lethargic. It is interesting to see the progress in interest and energy. At the beginning it is sometimes almost necessary to tie a boy to his work bench in order to keep him at his own job instead of running round and idly watching others. By and by he gets interested in his work and all is changed. Both boys and girls show great interest in making little articles which they are permitted to take home with them at the end of the term.

It has been found that by marking them on their grade cards as to the quality of their work in doing chores, as well as in their studies, their ambition to do well what was considered drudgery has been increased. By a system of rotation all are given their turn at the different tasks. Habits of industry and a high estimate of the place of work in the scheme of life are thus inculcated in those whose early surroundings have lacked these elements.

Considerable progress has been made in developing a system of self-government similar to that in vogue in the George Junior Republic. Everything possible is done to stimulate initiative and self-reliance. The Sunday evening devotional services are now often conducted by the students themselves. In religion as well as in work independence and self-reliance are cultivated.

INSTITUTIONS

COLLEGES :

Fairmount College, Wichita, Kan., Pres. Henry E. Thayer.
Kingfisher College, Kingfisher, Okl., Pres. Calvin B. Moody.
Redfield College, Redfield, S. Dak., Pres. Noah C. Hirschy.
Northland College, Ashland, Wis., Pres. M. J. Fenenga.

ACADEMIES: Franklin Academy, Franklin, Neb.; Gates Academy, Neligh, Neb.; Weeping Water, Weeping Water, Neb.; Kidder Institute, Kidder, Mo.; Iberia Academy, Iberia, Mo.; Christian Endeavor Academy, Endeavor, Wis.; Phillips Academy, New Rockford, N. Dak.; Southern Collegiate Institute, Albion, Ill.; Windom Institute, Montevideo, Minn.; Ward Academy, Academy, S. Dak.

MISSION SCHOOLS IN NEW MEXICO: Rio Grande Industrial School, Albuquerque; Atrisco; Arenal; Cubero; San Mateo; San Rafael; Seboyeta.

MISSION SCHOOLS IN UTAH: Lehi; Bountiful; Coalville; Willcox Academy, Vernal; Heber; Procter Academy, Provo, Utah.

STUDENTS AIDED

1910 - 1911

COLLEGES		SEMINARIES	
Boston University	1	Andover	3
Bowdoin	7	Atlanta	27
Brown University	1	Bangor	27
Dartmouth	7	Chicago	45
Doane	1	Hartford	22
Drury	2	Oberlin	30
Fairmount	1	Pacific	15
Harvard	1	Union	5
Howard	1	Yale	7
Iowa	1		
Kingfisher	2	Total	181
Marietta	1		
Northwestern	2		
Oberlin	4		
Redfield	2		
Ripon	2		
Roanoke	1	WARD SCHOLARSHIPS	
Talladega	1	Northland	1
Yale	2	University of Michigan	1
Yankton	1	University of Vermont	1
Total	41	Total	3

Total:

Colleges	41
Seminaries	181
Ward Scholarships	3
	225

EXAMINING COMMITTEES

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, MASS.	{ A. Z. Conrad, D.D. Samuel L. Beiler. Rev. C. A. Vincent.
BOWDOIN COLLEGE, ME.	{ Prof. F. E. Woodruff. Prof. Henry L. Chapman.
BROWN UNIVERSITY, R. I.	{ Pres. W. H. P. Faunce. Rev. A. E. Krom.
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, N. H.	{ Prof. C. F. Emerson. Prof. Gabriel Campbell.
DOANE COLLEGE, NEB.	Pres. D. B. Perry.
DRURY COLLEGE, MO.	{ Pres. J. H. George, D.D. Rev. W. C. Calland.
FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE, KAN.	{ Pres. H. E. Thayer. Rev. L. C. Markham.
HARVARD UNIVERSITY, MASS.	{ Rev. Alexander McKenzie. Prof. Edward C. Moore.
HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.	Prof. F. P. Woodbury.
IOWA COLLEGE, IOWA	{ Pres. J. H. T. Main. Prof. L. F. Parker. Rev. E. A. Steiner.
KINGFISHER COLLEGE, OKL.	Pres. Calvin B. Moody.
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, MINN.	Rev. R. P. Herrick.
OBERLIN COLLEGE, OHIO	{ Prof. A. T. Swing. Rev. H. M. Tenney. Prof. F. F. Jewett.
REDFIELD COLLEGE, S. DAK.	{ Pres. N. C. Hirschy. H. W. Whitten. H. Howard.
RIPON COLLEGE, WIS.	Prof. F. M. Erickson.
ROANOKE COLLEGE, VA.	Pres. J. A. Morehead.
TALLADEGA COLLEGE, ALA.	{ Pres. J. M. P. Metcalf. D. Butler Pratt. Washington Choate, D.D.
YANKTON COLLEGE, S. DAK.	Pres. H. K. Warren.
YALE UNIVERSITY, CONN.	{ Prof. Ed. L. Curtis. Prof. H. P. Wright. George W. Curtis, Esq Rev. W. W. McLane.
ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, MASS. .	{ Pres. A. P. Fitch. Prof. E. Y. Hincks. Prof. J. W. Platner.

ATLANTA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, GA.	.	{ Pres. E. Lyman Hood. Rev. Frank E. Jenkins. Prof. A. F. Sherrill.
BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, ME.	.	{ Pres. D. N. Beach. Prof. F. B. Denio. Prof. Calvin M. Clark.
CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, ILL.	.	{ Pres. Ozora S. Davis. George S. F. Savage, D.D.
HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, CONN.	.	{ Prof. A. B. Bassett. Prof. E. K. Mitchell. Prof. E. E. Nourse.
PACIFIC THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, CAL.	.	{ Pres. J. K. McLean. Prof. C. S. Nash. Rev. W. H. Hopkins.
UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, N. Y.	.	{ Rev. H. A. Stimson. Rev. Frederic Lynch. Prof. A. C. McGiffert.

CONSTITUTION

REVISED AND ADOPTED APRIL 11, 1904

ARTICLE I

NAME

THIS Society shall be called the CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

ARTICLE II

OBJECT

The object of the Society is the promotion of Christian Education by assisting needy young men of piety and ability in acquiring an education for the gospel ministry; by aiding theological and collegiate institutions, academies, and other schools in which children and youth are trained under Christian teachers; and by the employment of any kindred agencies which may be deemed desirable.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP AND REPRESENTATION

The members of the Society shall be LIFE members, ANNUAL members, and HONORARY members.

Life Members. At each annual meeting the Society shall elect so many Life members as shall cause the whole number to approximate but not exceed two hundred: and all present Life members of the Congregational Education Society and Corporate members of the Congregational New West Education Commission shall be Life members of this Society.

Annual Members. Any Congregational church which has within the financial year contributed to the funds of the Society may appoint one delegate to the annual meeting, and such delegates shall be members of the Society for the year for which they were appointed.

Voting Members. All Life members and Annual members who shall be present shall be entitled to vote at the meetings of the Society.

Honorary Members. Any person on whose behalf fifty dollars shall be paid to the Society, accompanied with the request for Honorary membership, may be an Honorary member for life on approval by the Society; and all present Honorary members of the Congregational Education Society and Life members of the Congregational New West Education Commission shall be Honorary members of this Society.

ARTICLE IV

MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the Society shall be on the second Wednesday in June, unless otherwise voted by the Directors. Twelve members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Society.

Special meetings shall be called by the Secretary at the written request of five voting members; and of any such meeting notice shall be given, with mention of the time, place, and object of the same, by publication in two consecutive numbers of Congregational papers, one being published in Boston, the other in Chicago.

ARTICLE V

OFFICERS

The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary or Secretaries, a Treasurer, an Auditor, and eighteen Directors, of whom ten at least shall be residents of Boston and vicinity, and six at least residents of Chicago and vicinity. All of the foregoing officers shall be annually chosen by ballot, except as hereinafter provided and shall hold office until others are chosen in their places. The Directors shall be divided into three classes of six each, and at each annual meeting six Directors shall be elected for a term of three years to fill the places of those whose terms shall have expired.

ARTICLE VI

PRESIDENT

The President and Vice-President shall perform the duties usually assigned to such officers. They are constituted members *ex officio* of the Board of Directors. The President, jointly with the Treasurer, shall sign, execute, acknowledge, and deliver in the name of and in behalf of the Society any and all deeds or any other conveyances or instruments in writing relating to any real estate owned by the Society, to such parties as the Directors by their vote shall authorize.

ARTICLE VII

SECRETARY

The Secretary or Secretaries shall have charge of the correspondence; shall keep the records of the meetings of the Society; shall make known, by personal presentation, correspondence, and otherwise, to state and local Associations and Conferences, to churches and individuals, the objects and needs of the Society; shall notify all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Directors; shall obtain the fullest possible information respecting all applicants for aid, whether students or institutions; shall furnish for the presiding officer at each meeting a docket of the matters to be considered; and shall prepare an annual report of the work of the Society, and submit the same to the Directors before the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VIII

TREASURER

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all money contributed or entrusted to the Society and to give receipts therefor; to deposit it to the credit of the Society in such bank or institution as may be designated by the Finance Committee; to keep clear and accurate account of all sums received and expended by the Society; to make payments and remittances in accordance with the appropriations voted by the Board of Directors; to pay all bills and debts of the Society when approved by the chairman of the Finance Committee, and to pay over to the designated beneficiaries or other proper persons any and all special contributions and dues; to indorse checks and drafts for deposit and sign checks for the purposes of the Society; to report to the Finance Committee and Board of Directors each month the receipts and disbursements for the previous month, and at the end of the fiscal year for the year, and to keep all books of account required by them; and to perform such other acts as are necessary to the faithful execution of the duties of his office.

His books of account and vouchers for payments shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member of the Board of Directors and shall be submitted by him each month to the Finance Committee for their examination.

It shall be his duty to present to the Standing and Special Committees and to the Board of Directors such financial business as needs their action.

He shall jointly with the President sign, execute, acknowledge, and deliver in behalf of the Society any and all deeds or any other conveyances and instruments, in writing, relating to any real estate owned by the Society and in its name, to such parties as the Directors shall authorize.

The Treasurer shall also release and discharge mortgages, assignments, insurance policies, and other necessary papers when properly authorized.

He shall give bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties with such sureties as shall be satisfactory to the Directors.

The Directors may from time to time appoint an Assistant Treasurer and define his powers and duties, which may include any or all duties given by law or this Constitution to the Treasurer.

The Assistant Treasurer shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board of Directors, and the office may be filled or left vacant.

ARTICLE IX

AUDITOR

The Auditor shall audit all accounts of the Treasurer and examine the invested funds of the Society and give to the Directors in writing his certificate as to the correctness of the same.

ARTICLE X

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors shall have charge of all affairs and manage all business of the Society concerning which no other provision is made. They shall appoint committees to examine students applying for assistance, and shall take such action upon their recommendations as they may deem wise. They shall determine what institutions shall be aided, and shall grant them money as the state of the treasury may permit. They may by vote authorize the sale or conveyance of any real estate the Society may own, to such person or persons and upon such terms as they may determine; such conveyances to be signed, executed, acknowledged, and delivered in the name of and in behalf of the Society by the President and Treasurer, as hereinbefore provided. They shall have authority to make such rules as they may deem best in regard to the calling of meetings of the Board and the number that shall constitute a quorum; to choose an Institutions Committee and a Student Aid Committee, upon whose recommendations the Board may take such action as they may judge expedient; to appoint a Finance Committee, one of whose duties shall be the making of investments. They shall also have power to appoint District or Field Secretaries, or establish any agency which they may consider necessary, and shall have power to fill, until the next annual meeting, any vacancy in their own number or in any office of the Society. The Board of Directors shall present a report of the work of the Society at each annual meeting. The meetings of the Board shall ordinarily be held in Boston. At least one meeting in each year shall be held in Chicago. All meetings shall be held in the office of the Society, either at Boston or Chicago, unless otherwise ordered.

The Western members of the Board, that is, members residing west of the state of New York, may hold stated meetings of their section at such times as they may appoint; and they may, whenever they see fit, designate one of their number to attend any meeting of the Directors to be held in Boston, and his traveling expenses may be paid by the Society; and the Eastern members shall have the right, in like manner and upon the same terms, to designate two of their number to attend any similar meeting to be held in Chicago.

ARTICLE XI

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be changed by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society duly called and organized, notice of the proposed change being given in the call of the meeting at which action is to be taken.

RULES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ADOPTED SEPTEMBER 12, 1904

RULE 1. *Organization.* The Board of Directors shall assemble for organization on the Monday after the annual meeting of the Society, notice of the meeting being sent by the Secretary of the Society. They shall elect by ballot a Chairman and a Clerk, a Finance Committee, an Institutions Committee, a Student Aid Committee, each of which shall have six members, besides the President and Vice-President, who shall be *ex officio* members of all committees.

RULE 2. *Meetings.* The Directors shall hold regular meetings on the third Monday of each month, excepting that the August meeting may be omitted by vote of the Directors. Special meetings shall be called at the written request of three Directors, by giving three days' notice, by letter, to each member of the Board, stating the time, place, and object of the meeting. Seven Directors shall constitute a quorum.

RULE 3. *Committees.* Within two weeks after the election of the Finance, Institutions, and Student Aid Committees a meeting of each of them shall be held in Boston, at which a Chairman and a Clerk shall be elected by ballot. Such meeting shall be called by the Clerk of the Board of Directors, who shall notify each member seven days, at least, before the meeting. Each of said committees shall hold a regular monthly meeting, except in August, and the Clerk's records and all reports or abstracts of them, or copy of them, shall be kept in the rooms of the Society, in the care of the Secretary, and be open to the examination of the Directors. Other meetings of any of the said committees shall be held whenever the Chairman or any two members shall so request the Clerk in writing, provided notice of the time and place of the meeting is mailed or delivered to each member one day, at least, before the meeting. At any of the meetings aforesaid three members shall constitute a quorum.

RULE 4. *Finance Committee.* It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to cause to be kept a book, wherein shall be set forth in detail: (1) all stocks and bonds owned by the Society, at par, with a statement of the original cost of the same to the Society; (2) all real estate (both land and buildings) and other property of the Society, with the full cost of the same; and (3) all property held on special deposit or in trust. This book shall be at all times open to the inspection of any member of the Board of Directors, and the record shall

be so amended from time to time, under the direction of the Finance Committee, as to show at all times a correct statement of the property of the Society and of any special trusts in its hands. All title deeds to real estate, mortgages, insurance policies, and certificates of stocks and bonds owned by the Society shall be in the care and custody of the Treasurer, under the direction of this committee, who shall provide a proper place for their safe keeping. They shall also, when occasion requires, direct the sale and transfer of stocks, bonds or mortgages, invest any surplus, or other specific funds of the Society, and in general, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, shall have the charge of the Society's financial concerns not otherwise provided for. But no investment shall be made without the approval by affirmative vote, or in writing, if otherwise, of at least four members of the committee. The chairman of the committee shall approve all bills before payment thereof by the Treasurer.

RULE 5. *Institutions Committee.* The Institutions Committee shall keep a book of all institutions aided by the Society and the amount granted to each, and make recommendations to the Directors of the institutions which should receive aid. The committee may also be divided into subcommittees, who may investigate and advise upon particular institutions intrusted to them.

RULE 6. *The Student Aid Committee.* The Student Aid Committee shall keep a book, containing the names of all students aided by the Society and the amount of the several grants; also recommend to the Directors those whom they approve for aid. The committee may likewise be divided into subcommittees for purposes of investigation and advice.

RULE 7. *Western Members.* The Western members will be expected to give counsel upon the appropriation of money for such academies and schools, and they shall once, at least, each year transmit to the Board at Boston a summary statement of the condition and requirements of the Society's work, as viewed by them, and this statement shall be a special topic of consideration at the first meeting of the Board after its reception.

No action shall be taken at a meeting held in either section of the country in respect to which the judgment of the members resident in the other section is specially needed, unless seasonable notice shall have been given that such action is contemplated.

A full and attested copy of the record of each meeting of the Board of Directors held in Boston shall be immediately forwarded to Chicago, and shall be either filed or transcribed in such a manner as to form a permanent record at Chicago; and an attested record of the doings of each meeting of the Board held at Chicago shall be entered upon the permanent record of the Board in Boston. A summary statement of the business done at each meeting of the members of the Western section of the Board shall also be promptly transmitted to Boston.

RULE 8. *Absences.* Any Eastern Director who shall be absent from one-third of the stated meetings of the Board held during any one year at Boston, or any Western Director who shall be absent from one-third of the stated meetings held during any one year at Chicago, including the meetings of the Board and of the Western section of the Board, unless excused for such absence for adequate reason by the Board or its Western section, as the case may be, shall be deemed to have vacated his office as Director, and the vacancy thus created shall be filled by the election of some other person at the next annual meeting of the Society.

RULE 9. *Grants to Students.* Applications for scholarships granted by this Society to students for the ministry are approved under the following rules and conditions.

(a) The Society wishes to aid young men of ability and promise who are studying in preparation for the ministry, and who are in need of assistance. The Directors rely largely upon the men themselves, who are thus aided, for assurance that their need of help is real, that they are prudent, economical in the use of money, and that they are shaping their habits of life in a manner becoming to those who are to be teachers and leaders in the Christian church, and specifically abstaining from the use of intoxicants and tobacco.

(b) To receive a grant a student in college must have reached the grade of sophomore, and must have maintained a standard in scholarship of seventy-five per cent, or an equivalent degree under varying marking systems. A beneficiary in a theological seminary must be a graduate of some college of good standing, or a man of such qualifications and promise as may largely compensate for the lack of a college course. The Directors may make grants in special cases to students outside these regular classifications.

(c) It is optional with the student whether the grant be a loan or a gift. If taken as a loan the student shall forward his note for the amount. Such notes, if paid within three years after entering the ministry, shall bear no interest, but from that time they shall bear interest at three per cent.

(d) Scholarships are assigned for one year only. Renewal must be secured by a new application each year, but may not be obtained beyond six consecutive years. The amount of the regular scholarship at present is fifty (50) dollars per annum, payable in two equal installments, December 1 and April 1. Applications should be forwarded to the Secretary before November 1 or March 1.

(e) The Board of Directors shall appoint examining committees, consisting of three persons each at different institutions, throughout the country to make careful inquiry concerning the applicant's religious character, credentials, his motives for seeking the ministry, his abilities, attainments, and promise, also his need of pecuniary aid and his will-

ingness to conform to the rules of the Society. The Directors must depend a most entirely upon the personal estimates which are furnished by the committees appointed for that purpose in the colleges and seminaries with which these students are connected, therefore they expect that these estimates are prepared with carefulness from individual knowledge, and express distinctly the personal judgment of those from whom they come. If the committee decide to recommend an applicant they shall direct him to state in the form of application his name, age, residence, place of education, church membership, need of assistance, and any other facts which may be deemed important.

If there is no regular examining committee in the institution which a student desiring assistance is attending, the Secretary of the Society may be notified of his wish for assistance and a special committee be appointed to examine him.

(f) Before receiving a grant the applicant must give expression to his purpose of devoting his life to the Christian ministry and of taking a full course of theological education, promising that if he shall change his purpose of entering the ministry, he will, within three years after the date of the latest payment, and unless especially released by the Directors for good reasons shown, repay to the Society the whole amount of money received, with three per cent interest on the same from the time of receiving it.

(g) The income which shall provide for the payment of scholarships shall be derived from the interest upon invested funds given for this purpose, and from the gifts of the churches and of special friends for the same object. A gift of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), constituting a permanent fund, of which the interest alone shall be used, shall bear the name of the donor, or such name as he may assign. The income of such a fund shall be at once and perpetually applied to the support of a student in prosecuting his studies for the ministry. Such a donor may name a student as the recipient of such a scholarship, provided his application is duly made and approved according to the regulations of the Society. The Society will act as the almoner for any benevolent individuals who desire to assist worthy young men to prepare for the ministry or to procure a Christian education, and will take charge of any funds intrusted to it for this purpose, applying them for the objects and persons designated.

RULE 10. *Grants to Institutions.* The rules and conditions under which the Society will aid an institution are :

1. It must present to the Directors a certified copy of its act of incorporation.
2. A certified copy of its by-laws.
3. The names of its trustees and number of its students of its several classes.
4. An abstract of title of the property to be covered by mortgage.

5. It must have secured in fee simple and unencumbered, sufficient ground for buildings and campus and assets in buildings, or in money, or in both, to the amount of \$5,000.

6. No appropriation voted by the Board of Directors is payable to any institution which shall not prior to such payment have furnished to the Secretary evidence that the property is adequately insured.

7. The institution must be indorsed by the State Association or Conference of the Congregational churches, and by the local Association or Conference within the bounds of whose territory it is located, and it must annually report to the State Association or Conference and have the continued approval of the same so long as it receives aid from the Society.

8. No *college* will be aided until it has a freshman class of at least four students, and all other institutions must have such a number of students and such status as shall afford evidence of permanency. Every *academy* must be prepared to give thorough preparation for college.

9. It shall be the duty of the president or principal of each institution that receives aid from the Society to report to the Directors at least annually the financial condition of the institution, the number of its students, and all such facts in regard to its prosperity as it may be desirable for the Directors to know.

10. As the preparation, execution, and approval of the papers require time, the institution should notify the Board of Directors of this Society when the institution will be ready for the payment, and should forward papers named above three months before payment is expected to be made.

11. The time for the Board of Directors voting upon applications for current expenses is their regular meeting on the third Monday in June.

12. Application for aid must be made by a formal vote of corporate board of trustees of the institution, who must also give to this Society a first mortgage, with the usual covenants and power to foreclose (unless such action be illegal by the laws of the state), which must also be recorded, on its building and real estate to cover the sum which has been given or may be given to this institution, in case of a failure to carry out the conditions upon which such appropriations are made, namely:

(a) The institution must be and continue under the control of a self-perpetuating board of trustees, a majority of whom shall always be members in good and regular standing in a Congregational church.

(b) Every school and college aided by this Society must maintain the characteristics of a vitally Christian institution. It is expected that special attention will be given to the study of the Bible and to development of Christian character in the pupils, and that every president and principal shall be members of an evangelical church.

(c) All money received from the Society (except such as may have

been designated by the donor or by unanimous vote of the Directors for other use) must be applied by the institution to the payment of salaries, to purchase of books, apparatus, or permanent endowment of chairs of instruction according to the instructions of the Directors.

(d) On failure to carry out any of the above named conditions, or in case the trustees in their management of an institution become subject to political or ecclesiastical control other than Congregational, or shall in any way be diverted from the policy of the said Congregational Education Society, as at present defined in its charter and by-laws, the Society may demand repayment of all sums advanced, and enter and foreclose their mortgage on the property.

13. In order to secure the early occupation of promising fields, and also to exert a more direct influence through the agency of Christian education in sections not yet provided with good common schools, this Society may establish and temporarily maintain academies, training and other schools in localities where it would not be possible or advisable to create local corporations. These it may own, manage, and control, with the ultimate purpose of placing them under the care of self-perpetuating boards of trustees or of disposing of them as the best interests of Christian education may seem to demand.

14. All institutions aided by the Society, either through their federation with the Society by states or by direct grants from the general fund, shall be treated as institutions under the care of the Society. The Society may also act as almoner for individual donors to institutions in the above classes and for other specified Congregational institutions.

RULE II. Amendments. These rules may be changed by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting at any regular meeting of the Directors, notice of the proposed amendment having been given in writing at a previous meeting and in the call sent out for such meeting.

LIFE MEMBERS

(Residences given so far as known)

- Ackerman, H. N., West Medford, Mass.
 Allen, William
 Anderson, Rev. Asher, Hyde Park, Mass.
 Andrews, Rev. George Wakeman, Dalton, Mass.
 Baker, Edwin H., Greenwich, Ct.
 Baldwin, Hon. S. E., New Haven, Ct.
 Barton, Rev. W. E., Oak Park, Ill.
 Bassett, Prof. Austin B., Hartford, Ct.
 Bayley, Rev. Frank T., Denver, Col.
 Beach, Pres. David N., Bangor, Me.
 *Beale, Rev. Charles H., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Beaton, Rev. David, Chicago, Ill.
 Bigelow, Rev. E. Victor, Lowell, Mass.
 Bigelow, Walter K., Salem, Mass.
 *Blatchford, E. W., Chicago, Ill.
 Bolster, Rev. W. H., Nashua, N. H.
 Bond, Henry R., New London, Ct.
 Booth, William A.
 Boynton, Rev. Nehemiah, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Brown, Rev. Charles R., New Haven, Ct.
 Brown, Rev. William H.
 Bushnell, Rev. Albert, Kansas City, Mo.
 Bushnell, Rev. S. C., Arlington, Mass.
 Calkins, Rev. Wolcott, Newton, Mass.
 Campbell, Rev. William R., Roxbury, Mass.
 Capen, Samuel B., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
 Carter, ex-Pres. Franklin, New Haven, Ct.
 Chamberlain, Rev. L. T., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Chapman, Rev. Edward N., Lyme, Ct.
 Chapman, Prof. Henry L., Brunswick, Me.
 Clancy, Rev. Judson V., Beverly, Mass.
 Clark, Prof. Calvin M., Bangor, Me.
 Clark, Rev. DeWitt S., Salem, Mass.
 Clark, Rev. Joseph B., 1114 St. John Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Clifton, Rev. Theodore, Chicago, Ill.
 Cobb, Rev. William H., Newton Center, Mass.
 *Crossett, C. H.
 Cushing, William L., Simsbury, Ct.
 *Dale, John T.
 Daniels, Rev. C. H., South Framingham, Mass.
 *Davidson, O.
 Davis, Rev. A. T., West Roxbury, Mass.
 Davis, Rev. Perley B., West Roxbury, Mass.
 Day, Frank A., Newton, Mass.
 Day, Henry B., West Newton, Mass.
 Day, Thomas E.
 Day, Rev. William F., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Denison, Rev. John H., Boston, Mass.
 Dickinson, M. F., Brookline, Mass.
 *Dickinson, William
 Dinsmore, Rev. Charles A., Waterbury, Ct.
 Drew, Rev. E. P., Worcester, Mass.
 Dunning, Rev. A. E., Brookline, Mass.
 Dwight, Prof. Timothy, New Haven, Ct.
 Elder, Samuel J., Winchester, Mass.
 Emrich, Rev. F. E., Brighton, Mass.
 *Fales, David, Chicago, Ill.

- *Fanning, Arthur L.
 Farwell, Rev. Parris T., Wellesley Hills, Mass.
 Ferguson, Rev. Frank L., Winchester, Mass.
 Field, John W.
 Fullerton, Rev. B. M., Brockton, Mass.
 *Gilbert, Rev. Simeon, Chicago, Ill.
 Gooch, J. L.
 Gordon, Rev. George A., Boston, Mass.
 Gray, J. Converse, Boston, Mass.
 Greene, William L., Roxbury, Mass.
 Gregg, Rev. David, Allegheny, Pa.
 Griffis, Rev. William E., Ithaca, N. Y.
 Guild, Rev. Roy B., White Plains, N. Y.
 Hale, Arthur W., Winchester, Mass.
 Hale, Rev. Harris G., Brookline, Mass.
 Hall, Rev. George A., Brookline, Mass.
 Hall, W. E.
 Hamilton, Rev. B. F., Roxbury, Mass.
 Hamilton, Rev. John A., Cambridge, Mass.
 Hart, Prof. Albert Bushnell, Cambridge, Mass.
 Hatch, Alfred S.
 Hathaway, E. L.
 Hawes, Rev. Edward, Hartford, Ct.
 Hawkes, Rev. William S., Springfield, Mass.
 *Hollister, J. H.
 Hood, Rev. George A., Denver, Col.
 *Hubbard, William H., Chicago, Ill.
 Hunnewell, Rev. Frank S., White Plains, N. Y.
 Huntington, Rev. Charles W., Toledo, O.
 *Hurlbut, C. J., Chicago, Ill.
 Jenkins, Rev. Frank E., Atlanta, Ga.
 Jenkins, Rev. J. L., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
 Johnson, Dwight
 *Johnson, Rev. J. G., Farmington, Ct.
 Kimball, George A., Arlington, Mass.
 Knight, Rev. William A., Brighton, Mass.
 Labaree, Rev. J. C., Dennis, Mass.
 Leavitt, Rev. Burke F., Hyannis, Mass.
 *Leake, Gen. J. B.
 Liffier, Charles, Roxbury, Mass.
 *Little, Rev. Arthur, Dorchester, Mass.
 Livingston, Miss Mary
 Lloyd, Rev. W. A., Chicago, Ill.
 Loba, Rev. J. F., Pasadena, Cal.
 Loring, Victor J., Wellesley Hills, Mass.
 Lovejoy, Rev. George E., Lawrence, Mass.
 Lummis, Frank C.
 Maile, Rev. John L., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Marston, Rev. Percival F., Chicago, Ill.
 McElveen, Rev. William T., Evanston, Ill.
 McKenzie, Rev. Alexander, Cambridge, Mass.
 McLean, Alpine, Roxbury, Mass.
 Mead, Aaron B.
 Merriam, Edward P., Lexington, Mass.
 Merrick, Rev. Frank W., Springfield, Mass.
 Montgomery, William
 Moody, Benjamin
 Morgan, Rev. Charles L., Elgin, Ill.
 Nash, Prof. Charles S., Berkeley, Cal.
 Newton, Rev. D. A., Reading, Mass.
 *Noble, Rev. Frederick A., Phillips, Me.
 North, Frederick H.
 Norton, Fred L., Boston, Mass.
 Norton, Rev. Stephen A., Woburn, Mass.
 Noyes, Rev. E. M., Newton Center, Mass.
 Oliphant, Rev. Charles H., Methuen, Mass.
 Osbornson, E. A., Chicago, Ill.

- Packard, Rev. Edward N., Stafford, Ct.
- Page, Rev. F. H., Waltham, Mass.
- Paine, William A., Boston, Mass.
- Palmer, Rev. Charles Ray, New Haven, Ct.
- Peabody, Rev. Harry E., Chicago, Ill.
- Pearsons, Dr. D. K., Hinsdale, Ill.
- Penman, Rev. John S., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Penrose, Pres. S. B. L., Walla Walla, Wash.
- Phelps, Prof. Lawrence, Atlanta, Ga.
- Pitkin, E. H., Chicago, Ill.
- Plympton, H. M.
- Pratt, Rev. Arthur P., Bellows Falls, Vt.
- Pratt, Frank W. B., Reading, Mass.
- Procter, Henry H., Boston, Mass.
- Prudden, Rev. Theodore P., Brookline, Mass.
- Quint, Rev. John H., Brunswick, Me.
- *Reddington, Major E. D., Evanston, Ill.
- Rhoades, Rev. W. C., Roxbury, Mass.
- Rice, Rev. Charles B., Danvers, Mass.
- Richardson, Moses W., Boston, Mass.
- Robbins, Nathaniel C.
- Rogers, Jacob, Lowell, Mass.
- Rugg, F. A., Greenfield, Mass.
- Sanders, Pres. Frank K., Topeka, Kan.
- *Savage, Rev. G. S. F., Chicago, Ill.
- Scudder, Rev. Doremus, Honolulu, H. T.
- Sims, Rev. Thomas, Melrose, Mass.
- Smart, Rev. Isaac, Burlington, Vt.
- Smith, Rev. Edward L., Seattle, Wash.
- Smith, Thomas
- Southwick, Benjamin F.
- Starr, Miss C. A.
- Stimson, Rev. Henry A., New York, N. Y.
- Stone, Joseph H., North Andover, Mass.
- Strong, Rev. E. E., Auburndale, Mass.
- Strong, William H., Detroit, Mich.
- Taft, Enos N.
- Taylor, Prof. Graham, Chicago, Ill.
- Tead, Rev. E. S., Somerville, Mass.
- Thain, Rev. Alexander R., Wauwatosa, Wis.
- Thayer, Pres. H. E., Wichita, Kan.
- Thayer, Rev. Lucius H., Portsmouth, N. H.
- Thorp, Rev. W. B., Chicago, Ill.
- Thwing, Pres. Charles F., Cleveland, O.
- Titsworth, Rev. A. Judson, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Todd, Thomas, Concord, Mass.
- Torrey, Elbridge, Dorchester, Mass.
- Treat, Leonard A., Chelsea, Mass.
- Tucker, ex-Pres. William J., Hanover, N. H.
- Tuttle, Rev. John E., York, Pa.
- Twichell, Rev. Joseph H., Hartford, Ct.
- Vincent, Rev. Clarence A., Roxbury, Mass.
- Vinton, Alfred C., Winchester, Mass.
- Ware, George W.
- Warfield, Rev. Frank A., Milford, Mass.
- Warner, C. H.
- Webster, Rev. Eugene C., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
- Wellman, Rev. Joshua W., Malden, Mass.
- Weston, Thomas, Newton, Mass.
- Whitcomb, George Henry, Worcester, Mass.
- White, John W., Wakefield, Mass.
- White, Maurice P., Brookline, Mass.
- Whitin, Edward, Whitinsville, Mass.
- Whittemore, William F., Boston, Mass.
- Wilkins, Samuel F., Boston, Mass.
- *Willcox, Prof. G. Buckingham, Chicago, Ill.
- *Williams, Rev. E. F., Chicago, Ill.
- Williamson, Rev. James S., Lansing, Mich.
- Williston, A. L., Northampton, Mass.
- Winship, Rev. A. E., Somerville, Mass.

Winslow, Francis O., Norwood, Mass.	Wright, Rev. William B., Buffalo, N. Y.
Wood, Frank, Boston, Mass.	Ziegler, Charles L., Roxbury, Mass.
Woodrow, Rev. Samuel H., Wash- ington, D. C.	

*Corporate Members Congregational New West Education Commission.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

(Constituted since 1907-09)

The list of those constituted before this date may be found in *Annual Reports* for 1877-1907. Present residence so far as is known.

John S. Adams, Brookline, Mass.	Loea P. Howard, Hyde Park, Mass.
W. B. Anderson, Manchester, Vt.	Miss Louise Ingham, Lee, Mass.
Miss May A. Bradley, Lee, Mass.	A. S. Lovett, Brookline, Mass.
Frank W. Burdett, Brookline, Mass.	Islay F. McCormick, South Framing-
Caldwell Buttrick, Hudson, N. H.	ham, Mass.
Arthur Johnson Eames, South Fram-	Mrs. E. J. Moore, Oberlin, O.
ingham, Mass.	Rev. Frederick Morse Cutler
Mrs. Isabella F. Fabyan, Brookline,	Cora E. Palmer, Stockbridge, Mass.
Mass.	John E. Porter, Hatfield, Mass.
Miss Olive B. Foote, Great Barring-	C. H. Rutan, Brookline, Mass.
ton, Mass.	Mrs. Mary E. Sargent, German-
Mrs. Addie E. French, Northfield,	town, Pa.
Minn.	Fred Shaylor, Lee, Mass.
Thornton Graham, Lee, Mass.	Mrs. Jennie I. Ware, South Fram-
The Congregational Baraca Class,	ingham, Mass.
Sharon, Mass.	

FROM THE NEW WEST EDUCATION COMMISSION

(Constituted since April 30, 1879)

(Residences given so far as known)

Adams, Miss Helen	Betts, Rev. E. M., New York City
Atwood, Mrs. M. P.	Blanchard, C. P.
Ayer, Rev. F. D., Concord, N. H.	Blatchford, Paul
Bacon, Rev. Thomas R., Berkeley,	Boardman, Prof. George N., Pitts-
Cal.	ford, Vt.
Bailey, Rev. A. J., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Bodwell, Rev. J. C.
Banks, A. A.	Bradford, W. S.
Barnard, Rev. E. C., Whitewater,	Brastow, Rev. L. O., New Haven,
Wis.	Ct.
Barnes, A. S.	Bridgman, Mrs. Elizabeth V.
Barrows, Hon. A. C.	Brown, Mrs. Cora C.
*Barton, Rev. W. E., Chicago, Ill.	Buckham, Thomas S.
Beard, Rev. A. F., South Norwalk,	Calkins, Rev. W., Newton, Mass.
Ct.	Chamberlain, Rev. L. T.
Bell, Rev. R. C., Granby, Mass.	Chase, C. H.
Benner, Prof. Edward, Wellesley,	Chase, Mrs. H. L.
Mass.	Chester, H. W.
Bennett, R. J.	Clark, George M.

- Clark, Miss Mary L.
 Clark, S. S. H.
 Clark, W. S., Somerville, Mass.
 Cline, Miss Marion
 Colt, Mrs. Samuel G., Pittsfield
 Cooke, Miss Helen T.
 Crane, Miss Clara L., Dalton, Mass.
 Crane, F. G., Dalton, Mass.
 Crane, Mrs. Louise F., Dalton, Mass.
 Crane, ex-Gov. W. M., Dalton, Mass.
 Crane, Zenas, Dalton, Mass.
 Crawford, Rev. William, Mazomanie, Wis.
 Cromer, Rev. J. C., Vermilion, S. Dak.
 Cross, Rev. R. T., Fort Collins, Col.
 Cunningham, J. A.
 Curtis, Miss Mary A.
 Dana, Rev. S. H., Exeter, N. H.
 Danforth, Rev. J. R., Groton, Ct.
 Dean, Harvey
 Dickerman, E. D.
 Dickinson, Mrs. Mary
 Dorset, D. H.
 Dougherty, Rev. J. G., Kensington, Kan.
 Dunbar, Mrs. H. Warren
 Dyer, N. A.
 Edwards, Pres. Richard
 Fairbanks, Rev. Henry, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
 Farwell, Rev. Parris T., Wellesley Hills, Mass.
 Fenn, Rev. William H., Portland, Me.
 Fowler, Mrs. Jeannette
 Fujel, Miss Lucy
 Gaylord, Edw. B.
 Gilbert, Hon. John I.
 Gladden, Rev. Washington, Columbus, O.
 Gray, Miss Harriet
 Gregory, Rev. Lewis, Lincoln, Neb.
 Hall, Rev. Elliot C., Jamestown, N. Y.
 Hawks, Rev. T. H., Springfield, Mass.
 *Hawkes, Rev. W. S., Caldwell, Ida.
 Herrick, George M.
 Hill, Rev. D. D., Pasadena, Cal.
 Hill, Rev. James L., Salem, Mass.
 Holland, Mrs. S. E.
 Hollister, H. J.
 Howe, Prof. Charles S.
 Hurd, Dr. Henry
 Hurlbut, C. J., Chicago, Ill.
 Hutchins, Rev. R. G.
 Johnson, Mrs. Herbert S., Boston, Mass.
 Jones, Hon. E. S., Minnesota
 Jones, Miss Inez L.
 Keith, Arthur M.
 Kendall, Miss Alice L.
 Kingsley, H. H.
 Knight, G. A.
 Koppes, L. S.
 *Lloyd, Rev. W. A., Chicago, Ill.
 Marble, Miss Mattie B.
 McBride, Mrs. Mary Ann
 McCray, Miss Minnie
 McFarland, R. C.
 McLean, Rev. J. K., Berkeley, Cal.
 Merriam, Charles
 Merrill, Rev. J. G., Somerset, Mass.
 Merrill, Hon. Samuel
 Messer, Henry, Chicago, Ill.
 Miller, Rev. Frank A., Elgin, Ill.
 Millikan, Rev. S. F., Maquoketa, Io.
 Morehead, Mrs. Ella M.
 Newport, Col. R. M.
 Packard, Rev. E. N., Stratford, Ct.
 Pratt, Rev. Dwight M., Cincinnati, O.
 Pratt, Mrs. M. R.
 Preston, Mrs. Emily F.
 Prouty, M. F.
 Reddick, Leroy
 *Reddington, E. D., Evanston, Ill.
 Reynolds, Mrs. Rhoda W.
 Richards, Rev. C. H., Montclair, N. J.
 Rose, Rev. H. T., Northampton, Mass.
 Rossiter, John
 Rowe, Frank A.
 Sargent, Richard A.
 Scribner, R. H.
 Sewall, Mrs. Emma S.
 Shares, H. P.
 Sherman, J. M.
 Sherrill, Rev. A. F., Atlanta, Ga.
 Sinks, Rev. P. W., Tampa, Fla.
 Smith, Mrs. Anson J.

- Smith, Charles P.
 Smith, Mrs. S. J.
 Spofford, Mrs. Aphia
 Stauffer, Rev. Henry, Menasha, Wis.
 *Stimson, Rev. H. A., New York, N. Y.
 Story, Miss Mary E.
 Strong, Pres. J. W., Northfield, Minn.
 Strong, William B., Beloit, Wis.
 Sturges, A. L., Chicago, Ill.
 Sturges, Miss Kittie D., Chicago, Ill.
 Sweet, Miss Helen L.
 *Tead, Rev. E. S., Somerville, Mass.
 Templeton, Thomas, Chicago, Ill.
 Tenney, Rev. E. P., Gill, Mass.
 Thompson, Mrs. Tryphena P.
 Thrall, Rev. J. B., Leicester, Mass.
 Torrey, Rev. J., Stratford, Ct.
 True, John H.
 Vail, Charles A.
 Vaughan, Mrs. Angie R.
 Walker, C. I.
 Walter, Hon. John B.
 Ward, Rev. William H., *Independent*, New York, N. Y.
 Waters, D. F.
 Wheeler, Mrs. Frances C. P.
 Whitmore, F. E.
 Wilcox, E. P., Chicago, Ill.
 Williams, Rev. E. S., Saratoga, Cal.
 Williston, A. L., Northampton, Mass.
 Williston, Rev. M. L., Barrington, R. I.
 Wilson, Rev. G. H., Chicago, Ill.
 Windsor, Rev. William, Los Gatos, Cal.
 *Winship, Rev. A. E., Somerville, Mass.
 Woodbury, Rev. Frank P., Washington, D. C.
 Wrisley, Allen B., Lombard, Ill.

*Life Members of the Education Society.

LIFE MEMBERS DECEASED

(List of deceased prior to 1902-03 may be found in report for that year)

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Atkinson, Hon. Edward | Howard, Gen. O. O. |
| Bacon, Rev. Leonard W. | Hubbard, John W. |
| Boynton, Rev. George M. | Humphrey, Rev. S. J. |
| Brodie, Rev. James F. | Leavitt, Rev. George R. |
| Burdett, Horatio S. | Mason, Mortimer B. |
| Burnham, Rev. Michael | Nichols, J. Howard |
| Buttrick, James G. | Patrick, Rev. H. J. |
| Coit, Rev. Joshua | Plumb, Rev. A. H. |
| Curtis, Albert | Ropes, Joseph S. |
| Cutler, Rev. Calvin | Saunders, Hon. G. S. |
| Davis, Joshua W. | Shipman, Hon. Nathan |
| Davis, Rev. William H. | Smith, Rev. Judson |
| Day, Arthur H. | Smythe, Prof. Egbert C. |
| Day, Rev. C. O. | Snow, Barna F. |
| Day, Prof. George E. | Stearns, R. H. |
| Edgell, George S. | Stetson, Amos W. |
| Goodnow, E. A. | Studley, Edward A. |
| Gray, Joseph H. | Thomas, Rev. Reuen |
| Hawley, Hon. Joseph R. | Twombly, Rev. A. H. |
| Herrick, Rev. S. E. | Willcox, Rev. William H. |
| Hitchcock, Rev. Albert W. | Withrow, Rev. J. L. |
| Holmes, C. W., Jr. | Wolcott, Rev. William E. |
| Holmes, Rev. Theo. J. | Woods, Rev. R. M. |
| Howard, Gen. Charles H. | |

Dr. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the Year Ending June 1, 1911 Cr.

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
1910.	June 1.		
Balance	\$3,393.70	Students	\$10,710.00
Donations	\$86,023.27	Colleges	13,285.08
Legacies	3,154.46	Academies	50,156.18
Refunded aid	785.50	Mission schools	15,068.69
Interest permanent funds	12,840.86	Annuities	266.38
Interest bank account (daily bal.), ...	195.63	<i>Salaries:</i>	
Rebate National Bank tax	604.65	E. S. Tead	3,000.00
Rebate office rent, Boston	184.80	T. Clifton (inc. traveling expenses, \$897.26)	2,897.26
Sales securities	7,285.58	S. F. Wilkins	55.56
Expenses refunded	5.05	Clerks	1,600.00
Traveling expenses refunded	300.00	Speakers from the field	550.00
Special scholarship	50.00	Traveling expenses	1,972.89
	111,429.80	Rent Boston and Chicago offices, printing, and sundries	3,970.44
		Permanent funds reinvested	6,925.20
		<i>The American Missionary</i>	1,083.01
		Secretary Advisory Committee	81.24
		Apportionment Commission	231.77
		National Council expenses	318.62
		Donation refunded	10.45
			\$112,182.77
		Balance	2,640.73
			\$114,823.50

This certifies that I have examined the accounts of S. F. Wilkins, Esq., Treasurer of the Congregational Education Society, for the twelve months ending June 1, 1911, and find them correct, showing balance of cash on hand to be two thousand six hundred forty dollars and seventy-three cents (\$2,640.73).
I have also examined the securities of the Society, held by the Treasurer, and find them correctly stated in their various investments.

HERBERT N. ACKERMAN, Auditor

Boston, June 15, 1911

Contributions from the Woman's Home Missionary Organizations for Ten Years

	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902
Colorado	\$207	\$150	\$193	\$29	\$215	\$50	\$31	\$93	\$101	\$153
Connecticut	553	611	960	471	801	890	715	710	797	705
Florida	. .	22	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Idaho	. .	2	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Illinois	2,839	2,116	2,185	1,836	2,611	2,613	1,886	1,865	1,506	1,635
Indiana	55	25	64	25	31	56	. .	15	. .	. .
Iowa	970	643	646	441	617	405	217	175	170	156
Kansas	50	135	29	21	31	6	. .	1	9	9
Maine	15	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Massachusetts and Rhode Island	4,570	5,257	5,537	5,023	7,517	8,503	8,700	6,361	5,875	7,106
Michigan	117	92	85	97	89	477	352	81	81	77
Minnesota	885	741	559	789	667	1,747	. .	337	306	328
Missouri	1,005	1,322	847	825	1,230	833	573	732	647	763
New Hampshire	305	347	360	304	375	400	400	400	400	500
New Jersey	449	170	465	272	147	414	217	162	211	188
Nebraska	375	300	330	216	375	. .	300	280	176	216
North Dakota	58	61	5	16	15	. .	. .	5	. .	. .
New York	1,825	1,629	986	1,636	1,979	1,884	2,134	1,088	1,404	1,733
Northern California	50	50	50	50	43	43	10	10	. .	9
Ohio	692	372	. .	295	1,471	1,238	882	353	398	527
Oklahoma	11	24	. .	4	5	5	. .	12	1	2
Oregon	50	6	52	20	21	25	10	25	4	4
Pennsylvania	2	20	59	183	31	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Southern California	11	27	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
South Dakota	149	175	227	183	165	264	161	220	205	117
Vermont	606	493	508	485	1,082	817	215	452	665	587
Washington	. .	. .	. .	. .	50	25	50	25	25	50
Wisconsin	104	. .	. .	75	207	423	363	91	94	107
	\$15,953	\$14,797	\$14,676	\$13,296	\$19,732	\$21,118	\$17,216	\$13,493	\$13,075	\$14,972

LIST OF SCHOLARSHIPS BELONGING TO THE CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

<i>Names</i>	<i>By whom given</i>	
Phillips . . .	*Hon. William Phillips	Boston.
Safford . . .	*Hon. Daniel Safford	Boston.
Palmer . . .	*Mr. Simeon Palmer	Boston.
Tappan . . .	*Mr. John Tappan	Boston.
Bumstead . .	*Mr. Josiah Bumstead	Boston.
Martyn . . .	*Mr. A. P. Cleveland and *Mr. James Means .	Boston.
Cutler . . .	*Hon. Pliny Cutler	Boston.
Hubbard . . .	*Hon. Samuel Hubbard	Boston.
Richard Cobb .	*Mr. Richard Cobb	Boston.
Edward Henry Cobb,	*Mrs. Mehitable Cobb	Boston.
Parker . . .	*Mr. Ebenezer Parker	Boston.
Proctor . . .	*Mr. John C. Proctor	Boston.
Train ^a . . .	*Mrs. Samuel Train	Boston.
Josiah Wheelwright,	*Mr. Lot Wheelwright	Boston.
Dwight . . .	Ladies of Park Street Church and Society .	Boston.
Green . . .	Ladies of Union Church and Society . . .	Boston.
Wisner . . .	Ladies of Old South Church and Society . .	Boston.
Beecher . . .	Ladies of Bowdoin Street Church	Boston.
Joseph Watson .	*Elizabeth W. Williams	Boston.
Marblehead . .	*Mrs. Hannah Reed	Marblehead.
Marblehead Union,	Donors in	Marblehead.
Bartlett Judson .	*Rev. Samuel Judson	Uxbridge.
Porter . . .	*Rev. Ebenezer Porter, D.D.	Andover.
Brown . . .	*Moses Brown, Esq.	Newburyport.
Banister . . .	*Hon. William B. Banister	Newburyport.
Second, Dorchester,	*Rev. John Codman, D.D.	Dorchester.
Morse . . .	Members of the First Church and Society .	Charlestown.
Warren . . .	*Isaac Warren, Esq.	Charlestown.
Osgood . . .	Gentlemen of Rev. Dr. Osgood's Church and Society, Springfield.	
Lathrop . . .	Members of the First Church and Society . .	West Springfield.
Worcester . . .	Members of the Tabernacle Church and Society, Salem.	
Brown Emerson,	Members of Rev. B. Emerson's Church and Society, Salem.	
New England . .	*Mr. John B. Lawrence	Salem.
Wilde . . .	*Mr. Levi Wilde	Braintree.
Fay . . .	*Mr. Benjamin Fay	Westboro.
Nickerson . . .	*Mr. Thomas Nickerson	New Bedford.
Fay . . .	*Rev. Warren Fay, D.D.	Northboro.
Dudley Cooke . .	*Oliver D. Cooke, Esq.	Hartford, Ct.
Lavenham . . .	*Four Gentlemen in Rev. Dr. Hawes' Society,	Hartford, Ct.
Hawes . . .	Ladies of Rev. Dr. Hawes' Society	Hartford, Ct.
Wilcox . . .	Gentlemen of North Church and Society . .	Hartford, Ct.
Yale College . .	Officers and Students of Yale College . . .	New Haven, Ct.
Taylor . . .	Gentlemen of First Church and Society . .	New Haven, Ct.
Henry Stillman,	Congregational Church and Society	Wethersfield, Ct.
Asahel Hooker . .	Church and Society	Norwich City, Ct.
John D. Dunlap,	*Mr. David Dunlap	Brunswick, Me.
Payson . . .	Ladies of	Portland, Me.
Ellingwood . . .	North Congregational Church and Society .	Bath, Me.
Dartmouth . . .	Inhabitants of	Hanover, N. H.

*Deceased.

<i>Names</i>	<i>By whom given</i>	
John Bartlett .	*Mr. John Bartlett	New Ipswich, N.H.
Baltimore .	Young Men of	Baltimore, Md.
Devonshire .	A Young Lady	Great Britain.
Tufts, 2 scholarships,	*Quincy Tufts	Boston.
Whitin, 20 scholarships,	*John C. Whitin	Whitinsville.
Yankton College,	*Rev. John and Mrs. Lydia Hawes Wood .	Fitchburg.
Carleton College,	*Rev. John and Mrs. Lydia Hawes Wood .	Fitchburg.
Smith, 2 scholarships,	Rev. A. B. Smith	Rocky Hill, Ct.
*I. N. Tarbox .	Woman's Home Missionary Association .	
Parker, 2 scholarships,	*Peter Parker, M.D.	Washington, D. C.
Alden, scholarship,	*Ebenezer Alden, M.D.	Randolph.
Six scholarships,	*Jonathan W. Hayes	Newton.
Leonard scholarship,	*George Leonard	Newton.
Wilkinson .	*Arthur Wilkinson	Cambridge.
Penniman .	H. M. Penniman	Boston.
Mead . . .	*Solomon Mead	Greenwich, Ct.
Charles Ward .	*Mrs. E. L. Ward	Newton.
Cushing, James H.		Windsor, Ct.
Orcutt	*Orcutt, Ephraim	Chester, N. H.

* Deceased.